Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVII. | Philadelphia, September 9, 1837. | Whole No. 841.

CLEOPATRA.

BY T. K. HERVEY, ESQ.

tes in the sunny air!
harps in the porphyry halls!
a low, deep hum,—like a people's prayer,—
h its heart-breathed swells and falls!
an echo,—like the desert's call,—
g back to the shouting shores!
the river's ripple, heard through all,
t plays with the silver oars!—
sky is a gleam of gold!
the amber breezes float,
thoughts to be dreamed of,—but never told,—
nd the dancing boat!
has stepped on the burning sand!
the thousand tongues are mute!
the Syran strikes, with a trembling hand,
strings of his gilded lute!
the Æthiop's heart throbs loud and high,
ath his white symar,
the Lybian kneels, as he meets her eye
the flash of an Eastern star!
gales may not be heard,
the silken streamers quiver,
the vessel shoots,—like a bright-plumed bird,—
ay—down the golden river!

ay by the lofty mount!
away by the lonely shore!
away by the gushing of many a fount,
ere the fountains gush no more!—
for some warning spirit, there,
voice that should have spoken
imes to be laid waste and bare,
glad, young spirits broken!
aters dried away,
hope and beauty blasted!
at scenes so fair and hearts so gay
ld be so early wasted!

am of other days!—
land is a desert now!
nel grew up, to dim the blaze
that royal brow!
hirlwind's burning wing hath cast
on the marble plain,
orrow—like the Simoom—past
Cleopatra's brain!
ike her fervid clime, that bred
lf-consuming fires,—
breasts—like Indian widows—fed
own funeral pyres!
t such the songs her minstrels sing,—
, beauteous, and for ever!"*
e vessel darts, with its purple wing,
—down the golden river!

Live for ever!"—the oriental form of saluta- princes.

The Irish Lord Lieutenant

AND HIS DOUBLE.

By the Author of "the O'Hara Tales."

really quite true that some time ago, and ng either, there was a London gentleman ook a strange fit of ambition into his head. artial friends, or himself alone of his own d, or he, in concert with them, believed e bore, in face, air, and even in the upper f his figure, a striking resemblance to a n nobleman, who had become highly dis- ished in the annals of fame by brilliant es of various kinds. In truth there was ness, but a general one only, between him e celebrated Duke (or Marquis—at pre- e cannot declare which ought to be the title,) and, highly flattered by this per- ompliment of nature, he did all in his to seem "the very image." He studied iginal as closely as the nobleman's ap- ce in public, in the streets, in the parks, he house," gave him opportunities for do- and, in consequence of his observations, nged his elongated hat for one of a round n, and his light hair for a sandy-coloured, ly (for we hate being as demonstrative as self was) a raven-black wig; he instruct- tailor how to cut his coat; he spent hours his glass, practising the very tie of his cloth—to say nothing of the other hours ied, by its aid, in trying to imitate a bow, of the lip, or a droop or a toss of the head. although much was gained by all these ations and labours, something yet remain- be done, in order to procure a public and ral misconception of who he was: for the e's great longing consisted of a wish to people gaze after him in the streets, in of how well he enacted his mute lie; and (as regarded self-exhibition in the streets) s difficulty. At home, indeed, or in the of his particular friends, while he sat y at table, he succeeded amazingly well. e, in fact, in a sitting posture, you could o easily detect that his figure was consider- shorter than the noble one of his supposed rpart; but one cannot well sit down, out s, in a thronged metropolis; unless, in- one sits in a saddle, on horseback; and one could do the former-mentioned feat, e of no avail in this particular case, inas- as the man to be cheated out of the ad- on due exclusively to his own person, dul it; and as to sitting in a saddle, our an had no saddle, not to talk of a horse's o put it on. Truth must out; although "a entleman," the high prices at which hu- existence, with a reasonable share of en- t superadded, must be purchased in Lon- d deterred his hitherto economical and l mind from attempting the keep of a worthy of being seen in and about the city.

what will not high ambition endeavour on d to its object? The Double, after pon- the matter some time, started off, after fast, one morning, to scrutinize the studs dry livery-stables, of respectable charac- ugh reasonable charges; and with a vivid ection in his mind of the often contem- horse most usually ridden about town by n original, he selected, after dinner, an ent likeness of the animal, and hired it, o days in each week, at not a very extra- t price. And now, if ever a man were on bby-horse, surely he was on his; and twice week, for months afterwards, we have him, at fashionable hours, walking or trot- ay, even galloping, his new acquisition, d down Piccadilly, and by Hyde Park r into Grosvenor-place, and about the , and where not; and veritable attention ey both draw from individuals of the pass- rowds, who, having never seen the true and horse any where but in the open air, promptly imposed upon; nor is that all; nce or twice in the Ring in Hyde Park, and others along with us—(for at the time peak of, he was beginning to be blown st us knowing ones, as Master Shallow ay)—have seen him bowed, or smiled, or finger-tips to, out of carriages which he passed in the direction opposite to their ; and, oh, intoxicating spirit of fame! happy glow did not those palpable hits to the countenance of the successful as- Indeed, it cannot be guessed by what of reasoning (to say little of feeling) he emed himself honoured in his own mind, ount of only being mistaken for a cele- person. What, then, were the grounds ich the poor Double so anxiously would owned his identity? (so anxiously, in- at we do believe he was ready and wil- sell himself to the devil, as Doctor Faus- could the bargain have insured to him et a change into the likeness he thirsted s was the change from youth to age en- o the doctor by *his* bargain.) But 'tis multiplying questions or conjectures on ject: we only know that, in a vein of per- nsistency, he was nearly as proud of the on practised by his hired horse, as of that fter by himself; that he often wished the ute were conscious of the laurels he had and that (wiping his brows with a hand- f in a way he had once seen his better he has been heard to say, after return- a day's exhibition about town, "I do self grateful and proud for having been the same mould with that great man!"

o far for months as has been said, he a very happy life; when suddenly there prospect of great interruption to the g of his triumphs of his deceptive exis- It is clear that if the nobleman were to have left London, he could scarce make people go on believing that he was London; unless, indeed, he wished to passengers in the streets out of their by being taken for the *wraith* or *fetch* of nt public character. In fact, to con- the glory of the occasional doubt that omebody else, the Double was necessi- hained to the place, though not to the r spot of the place, inhabited by that y: and considerable, therefore, were ties, and regrets, and sense of humilia- tion, when he read in the papers that the noble and gallant —— of —— was to go over immediately to Ireland as its Vice-King, or Lord Lieutenant.

True, the high appointment flattered his vanity, in a kind of personal way. He felt it as an additional homage very nearly paid to himself; and strongly was he tempted to spend the summer, at least, in the Irish metropolis, in the hope of coming in for his just share of the usual public, that is street, worship, to be paid to the representative of royalty. But then, first of all, he feared, if he did not dislike, the Irish; and they were at that time more to be feared than ever, many of the counties of their country being in open insurrection, famine, and typhus-fever. And next, what was he to do for his well-esteemed horse, in Dublin? he could not think of purchasing him,—the price was too much even for ambition to pay, taking purse into account; but by no other arrangement could he prevail on the owner of the livery-stables to allow the distinguished animal to float within Ireland's Eye—(the little island so called in the bay of Dublin:) and, in a word, (and, alas!) the newly appointed Vice-King sailed for his Irish capital, while his disconsolate Double remained, still torn by indecision, in London.

Scarce a month had elapsed, however, after the Lord Lieutenant's arrival in the land (sometimes) of potatoes, when the good folks of Dublin began to be puzzled, as their brethren of London had been, by the vision of his copyist, riding about the main streets, or along the beautiful quays, or in the Phœnix Park; the horse, too, whether the London one or not, being a very good similitude. One fortunate circumstance was in favour of our adventurer. The Lord Lieutenant (though he stuck no great bunch of shamrock in his hat or on his breast, and pointed at it, or pressed his hand upon it, as some people had done before him) was beginning to be very popular, in consequence of a mode of conduct, as manly, and as suitable to his nature, as it was good in policy. In truth, from almost the day of his arrival, he had thrown himself upon the confidence of the people, asking the higher classes of them to share his hospitality, or goodhumouredly sharing theirs; and showing himself in public, with the least ostentation possible, to the other classes. To come to our point: he began soon to ride through the streets, very often quite alone; and here, it will be perceived, was the circumstance in favour of his untired and untiring mimic of which we have already spoken. Here was the Vice-Sovereign in a situation susceptible of perfect imitation by one man and horse; and it is quite true that the lonely imposter sometimes succeeded to his heart's content in consequence; hats and caps were taken off to him by men and boys at either side of the streets, as he rode along, bowing and smiling to a degree of similarity only conferrable by long practice; and having heard that the object of his mixed adoration and self-esteem had alighted one day at the door of a pastrycook's shop, and chatted amiably with the pretty girl behind the counter, he also did dismount at the door of another shop of the same kind, and did also overwhelm with a sense of being inexpressibly honoured and lifted out of herself, the not as pretty handmaiden of the rival establishment; and after all this, he would steal away, horse and self, to deposit the former in his livery-stable, and then win, by circuitous and unfrequented ways, his own humble lodgings and sit down a delighted man, to his chop or his steak, not now playing the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to his orderly landlady or her smoke-dried daughter; though indeed it added to his notions of self consequence in the house, to hear them begin to say—even while he strove to disrobe himself of the character—"how very like he was."

But his happiness was again doomed to be sadly interrupted. It was announced that the Lord Lieutenant would speedily set out on a tour through some of the counties in Ireland, and some of the disturbed ones too! For all the reasons—and more with them—given for his internal troubles when he heard of the intended voyage from London to Dublin, he felt agitated anew. Doubtless, the Irish he had met with in Dublin, itself, were not so much to be dreaded as he had laid the thing down in his own mind; but the barbarians of the insurrectionary and remote quarters of the country! the savages, whooping among their hills and bogs, with scythes and pikes in their hands! His soul, although nothing of its darling thirst for renown had abated, shrunk from such a prospect of peril. Besides, would there be much glory, worthy of the name, to be gained by the mistakes of his person committed by the populace of small towns or villages, or by peasants on the road-side, even supposing he should escape danger? Yes! and a new and brilliant ray of future fame flashed on his soul. Yes! by some happy combination of circumstances, in his character of Lord Lieutenant, he, also—and he, really—might allay an Irish rebellion, or stanch the wounds of civil discord. But fears, deadly fears, came on him again. His horse, too, as in a former case? In truth, we must a second time part from him undecided, and a prey to conflicting wishes and doubts, longings and terrors; and in the mean time, after some other things, let us occupy ourselves a little with his reality.

This was not a year of rank insurrection, in any of the usually disturbed (that is, starving) districts of Ireland. Great outrages were not committed by the neglected, uneducated, and despairing peasantry. The chief feature of their retractory spirit, for the season, was evinced in combinations and determinations not to cut down the corn of any of their landowners, no matter of what degree, who, during the speechifying of a recent election, we believe, had thought proper to give them rather hard words.

"An' so, we're not as much as to lay a finger on the poor Capt'n's whate, afther, Con?" asked one of a body of legislators among them, who were assembled, by stealth, at a late hour of the night, in an old barn, for the purpose of organizing the rebellious proceedings of the next day;—it will be understood that the querist spoke in a tone of compassion for "the poor Capt'n," while his features expressed a bitter sneer.

"The divvle a grain of id 'ill ever be in shape wid help from our Holy Roman reaping hooks, Micky, *mabouchal*," answered Con, who might be termed chairman of their committee of public safety, though, indeed, he was only squatted on a thin lair of old straw, accidentally found in the empty barn.

"Och, an' its like, if we don't cut it for him, that he'll be forced to send a little way to the north for the nate Orange hands," remarked a third,—"becase, ye see, boys, we're only all a set o' the baste-brutes o' Romans that's to be found about him, in these parts, and that he said out afore all the gentlemen, th' other day, ware'nt, the Lord look down on us?"

"Amin," assented Micky—"an' since if he can stop his nose at us, afore the whate is ripe, he can do widout us, when it's ready shell itself about the fields."

"That's a thruth," said another—"an', sure, when the people that God plaised to put in a country, aren't fit to cut the harvest that God put in it too, why, thin, the Capt'n, must only thry to send for the Orangemen, the few hundred miles, as my gossip here told ye afore me, or else see how many rale, honest boys, like 'em, he'll be able to get in the barony."

"An' they're asily counted," resumed Con, the chairman,—"four of 'em, all in a lump, ould Spear, wid the head shakin' on his shoulders, like the last lafe on the top of a papalar—he that cries 'amin' to his reverence, the ministher, in the church, every Sunday,—ould Spear, I say, is one; thin there's the two Hucks, brothers, the wavers; the only bodies that hears ould Spear in the church, or does be there to hear him, barrin the ministher's own wife and childer, and the Capt'n himself, long life to him an' to his whate, too—the Hucks is—stop—ould Spear is one—yes—the two Hucks is three—crathurs so worn away with the shuttle, and goin' in winther to a could church, that—but, look up there boys!" cried the speaker, suddenly interrupting himself, as he stared towards the roof of the barn. The eyes of all the other rebels followed his, and fixed upon the face of a man which was visible thro' a rent in the thatch, and which earnestly regarded them.

"It's Connor's, the informer!" shouted Micky—"out wid us, boys, an' let us give him what some of us owes him, at last!"

"I'm no Connors, and I'm no informer," said the man over head, "stop where ye are boys, and look at my features again."

"By the mortial man!" cried one of the conspirators, a young, taciturn, sad-browed fellow, who previously had not uttered a word, though he now spoke with remarkable liveliness of voice and manner, as he sprang from his primitive seat on his heels by the rough wall of the building—"By the mortial man, an' he says thrue! it's poor Ned Cahill is in it, if he's a livin' man this night!"

"You're not far off from the mark, Peery O'Dea," replied the intruder—"and, now that you're sure o' me won't you and the other boys let me drop down among ye, to discourse one word?"—He prepared to descend through the aperture as he spoke; his face disappeared from it; his legs, his body, took the place of the former; then he swung an instant, by the hands, from the rude joists of the roof, and saying—"isn't the same way some people 'ud like to see me hangin', boys"—he alighted firmly on his outspread feet, in the middle of the earthen floor of the barn. There was ease, agility, and boldness in all his motions while accomplishing this not unperilous descent; and now, the rushlight which illumined the council of the disaffected Irish, showed the person of a slight-limbed man of thirty, or thereabouts, with broad chest and shoulders, and a well-favoured face, of which the only disagreeable expression was the suspicious curl of the brow, and the sidelong quick glance of the eye.

"Musha, my poor fellow! poor Ned!" resumed Peery O'Dea, hastening to him, and there were tears in Peery's eyes, and a tremor in his limbs, while they interchanged the usual salute—kissing each other's cheeks, as they held each other's hands. The other peasants looked on, with various expressions of countenance. Some showed sympathy; some anxiety, perhaps for themselves; and one or two regarded the new comer, as if forming a selfish resolution towards him.

"And how is Nelly, *ma-bouchal?*" demanded Ned Cahill.

"The only sisther, o' yees is brave an, hearty," answered Peery O'Dea—"if it wasn't for thinkin' a great daile about you Ned, an' crying, mornin', noon, and night, on the head of it all."

"An' her *weenoch?*" continued Cahill.

"As fine a lump of a boy as ever you ——" began the vain father. His brother-in-law interrupted him.

"Oh, well,—sure I know, Peery; Nelly's gorgoon 'll want no praises you can give him: but that's not the business, now. I cum here, a good stretch o' road, to spake o' something else to you and the boys fornent me, only I'm hungry, not to say droughty, an' 'ud ax a bit an' a sup afore I make my noration; so you'll just step out, *a-rich*, and beg a mouthful for me from Nelly, and tell her I'll see her, may be, the night, afore I take to my thravels again."

"*I'll* run out," volunteered one of the two men, whom we have mentioned as glancing at Cahill in a questionable way—"I'll run out, Peery, an' you can be stoppin' wid your brother-in-law."

"No," said Cahill, fixing upon him an expressive look—"no, neighbour (we're all neighbours afther a manner, tho' I won't take id on me to say I ever saw much of *you* afore;) but no, neither Peery nor you need go now. Con, my boy," turning hastily to the ex-chief of the assembly, "you and I are ould friends, an' you'll think it no great trouble to run and ax a morsel to ate for a hungry and a tired man."

"Your afther just sayin it, Ned *a-rich*," responded Con, and he rose and strode towards the badly-secured and crazy door of the barn.—"I'll let you out my own self," continued Cahill,—"there," holding the door only a little way apart, while he again glanced keenly around him, "and now God speed you:" he shut the door, and secured it as he had found it; "and you and I, Peery, can just step the closest of any, to the dour; for who knows who might be on the scent of one of us abroad; there's great temptation, boys," turning to the legislators, as he drew a pistol from his breast, "great temptation even among neighbours sometimes, in the reward offered for the head of a poor outlaw."

Short answers, yet such as sympathised with Cahill's well-known position, or seemed to do so, came from the greater number of his hearers after he had spoken: but Peery O'Dea was greatly moved; his friends heard him groan, as he turned away his face.

"It's a long time since you cum this road afore, Ned," remarked Micky before named, "tho' we hard tell of you showing yourself, here and there, in other places."

"Aye, Micky, the life I'm forced to keep isn't the pleasantest: here an' there, as you say, good weather and bad; sleepin' little, and never two nights together on the same road, an' never undher a christian roof, but out in the fields at the snug side of a stack, or in a wood, or in a plantation, or near the fox's hole, or down by the river near the otter's bed; and all for fear of what I said a moment ago. The neighbours are very good to me—I'll never deny id; and, as yet, I have no rason to be in dread or doubt of any one; but the reward in the proclamations is a heavy one; that's all I have to say."

He started slightly, Peery sharing his emotion, as a woman's voice came to the door at the outside, high in anxiety, if not lamentation.—Cahill, after listening a moment, hastily undid a second time the fastenings of the door, using, however, some caution still, and after saying in a whisper to Peery, "Look about you," opened his arms to embrace his only sister, whom he had not for a long time seen, and who was his nearest surviving relation.

Their meeting evinced deep and true affection on both sides. The young woman had an interesting, if not handsome face, and her person just began to indicate the matronly change, which her characters and duties of wife and mother were working in her mind. She wept abundantly while her arms surrounded his neck, and her face lay hidden on his bosom: but, for some minutes, her attempts to speak could not get beyond, "Oh, Ned! Oh, poor Ned!" Nor was the rough man she clung to unmoved.

At length they began to talk a little more freely, and calling to mind the claim which her brother had forwarded by Con upon her hospitality, Mary O'Dea caused the outlaw to sit down near the door, with his back to the wall, upon her ample cloak folded into a temporary cushion; and confronting him, sitting also "on her hunkers," she gave him to eat of the plain fare she was able to snatch up at home, and to drink, too, out of a bottle of "potheen," diluted with water. During her attentions, and his industry in consequence of them, Mary looked every other instant at her brother's features, or scanned his person, or perhaps the state of his attire, while tears still flowed down her cheeks, and plaintive muttering escaped her. Poor Mary, poor as she was, deserves to be called a good specimen of the only really beautiful existence under Heaven's sun, a true-hearted and gentle-hearted woman; she possessed, too, as may appear, what (thank Providence!) often mixes up with female excellence, in the softest shape, a strong prompt mind, and a sacred sense of right and wrong.

"An, won't you stop wid us the night, Ned, *agrau?*" she asked, towards the conclusion of his hasty meal.

"You oughtn't to say to me, *won't* you Ned, but *can* you, Mary, *not chree*," he answered, turning his head to the door to note if Peery continued to do his duty at it, with the pistol he had slipped into his hand,—"that's what you ought to say to me, Mary; but little's the use in thinkin' of the thing the heart 'ud like best to do, when a body isn't able to do it."

"*I'll* do something to get you lave to do *that*, Ned, my dear, afore I'm many days oulder," resumed Mary, glancing at her husband, and, with a nod of her head, looking expressively at her brother, while she spoke a low, cautious voice.

"Mary! Mary *asthore!*" he said, in the lowest whisper, although its cadence betokened sudden and deep emotion, what are you for saying, girl? Get up and come this way wid me."

He took her by the arm, and led her into a corner of the barn, where they were far removed from the peasants.

"What's this, at all?" he continued; tell me in one word, Mary!"

"I know all about it at last, Ned, and I'll do my best to free you from the outlawry," she replied.

"*Dhoul!*" he cried impatiently; "the woman has taken lave of her seven senses!—all about what? and what would you dhrame o' doing? and who tould you, Mary, if you *do* know all?"

"Himself, Ned."

"Peery, his ownself?" he demanded. "No other cratur who could? Poor fellow, he couldn't long keep it from me; the heart in his body is too sthraight, and it loves and likes us both too well to let him be down quietly, and you ——"

"Whisht, Mary, for your life; whisht!" he cast his suspicious eyes all around him. "*Musha*, but he's a born fool to open his lips to you a word about it! an, tell me, Mary, what *are* you goin' to do? what *can* you thry that wouldn't be against your own husband, the father of your *weenoch?*" he continued passionately. "And daare you, Mary—daare you attempt any thing so unnatural as that? Mary, my curse be upon your head—and I will pray to our father and our mother to curse you out of their graves, if you let only the thought of it come into your mind!" She several times strove to speak; he seemed resolved to afford her no opportunity.—"Give over thinking of it I warn you!" he went on, "and now good bye, and God bless you, if you deserve his blessing; good bye, Mary, I'll see you again as soon as I can!" He hastily turned from her, and, standing with his back to the door, continued speaking to the peasants, without all instant's pause. "I'm goin' my road, boys, and, as my time is short, I must say what I have to say to ye at a hop-and-a-jump; so here it is. The Lord Lieutenant will be down among ye the morrow morning. He's to stop wid a good frind of yours, I hear, and that's like as if he warn't far off from being a good frind himself. I don't want to advise ye to be good boys fornent his eyes; sure you'll thrate him well of your own accord, because ye all know he manes well to us, (the first of his kind that ever said so, at laste,) and more betoken because he goes about the poor counthry like a man who has thrust in its poor people; ridin' his horse, sometimes, almost alone, along bye-roads and *bosheens*, as simple, ay, and a great dail simpler than some o' the little squireens nigh hand to us; well, if it's a thing that Captain Lighton axes the Lord Lieutenant to ax ye to cut his harvest, it would only be a good turn, afther all, not to refuse; it may sarve yourselves; and may be it might sarve me, too, in an endayvour I'm goin' to make to get lave to come home from my rambles, and take to arning an honest mouthful again; and so, there's what I'm come a begging to ye for: and, now the good night to ye, boys, or the top o' the morning; for that matter the day's breakin' already. God speed ye."

"Peery O'Dea," he added, whispering to his brother-in-law, "help me to open this ould door, quick, quick! and out vid you now like a hurler afore me! and let us run over a field or two together. I want to spake to you, and keep you free of harm! Come man, hurry!" He seized Peery's arm, and almost forced him through the door-way; and when Mary and some of the peasants went out to look after them, the brothers-in-law were not to be seen. Mary pondered a moment, shook her head, and then bent her steps homewards, little changed in the resolution she had taken to try and restore her brother to society.

"What fool's talk has passed between you and Mary, Peery O'Dea?" asked Cahill, when they had gained their place of concealment, the ruins of an old castle, which overhung the main road to their village.

"Ned," answered Peery, "you know I have told her all; don't fly in a passion wid me; I saw ye discoursin' together in the barn, and it was asy to guess what Mary was sayin' to you."

"An' that's the way you keep your promise wid me?"—questioned Ned.

"I couldn't help it, Ned Cahill, *asthore*. It way lyin' like a heavy stone on my heart. Sure enough, we both thought it would be for the best; I to hould my tongue an' thry to work for her and the *weenoch* while you were only forced to hide yourself for a start. But I'll tell you what it is, Ned; the mornin' I hard of them takin' you, I set off for the jail dour, to give myself up to them in your stead, as it well became me to do; an' nothin' but the news I larned on the road o' your breakin' jail, an' givin' em' leg bail, the thing that put the outlawry on you, afther all, poor boy, nothin' but that sent me home agin. Ay, an' I have more to say to you, Ned Cahill; the first moment I hear of your falling into their clutches a second time, I'll be on the road to the jail dour a second time too; for I can't eat by day, nor sleep by night, thinkin' o' you. An' afther all we can say about Mary and the child, my heart tells me I'm not doin' a thing that a man ought to do."

"Bother an' botheration, Peery; do you mane to tell me, even if it did happen that I was locked up agin' that it *would* be the part of a man to start himself off, of his own accord, from wife an' *weenoch*; to say nothin' o' the poor ould father o' you sittin' at home by the fire; an' let them send you for life across the wide seys, if they didn't take the life from you aforehand? I tell you, man, you have your duties laid out for you on this yearth; as for me, no one is depending on me, and no one 'ud miss me barrin' yourself an' Mary; an' even ye only for the sorrow, an' nothin at all for the loss; an' I am not a boy given to marryin', I don't think the notion of id 'll ever come into my head agin; for, in throth, Peery, from that day I helped to carry poor Cauth Farrel to the berrin ground, after the long sickness that made her a light load to carry any where afore it ended her days"—Cahill's voice changed, and his eyes fell—"from that day to this, Peery, though I was a younger boy then, I never saw the *colleen* I'd care to be thinkin' o'; no, nor wanted to see her neither.—But we're talkin' a power o' *raumeush* here, in this old place. Tell me, Peery, an' don't tell me any thing but the thruth, how much o' the raal business did you blab out to Mary!"

"I din't hide a single bit of the raal business, Ned. I tould her that it was myself (an' you not wid us nor in the secret) that went up to Lighton's house that night, for the arms, along wid the other boys; an' I tould her you only followed us to get me home out o' danger, when, by bad luck, you found out what I was goin' to do; and that when the Peelers pursued us, afther we got the guns and pistols, and were hard and close on my thrack, you ran up to me, Ned, and forced my gun from me, an' made me turn off home by a cross-cut; och, Ned! if it could come into my mind that night, what you were goin' to do—"

"Phu, Peery, I never meant they should ketch either of us, when I took your gun, an' if you were bid by me to use your legs sooner, they never would have to tell that they came up wid me; 'twas our argufyin' the thing that spiled all. Well, no matther now. Just listen to me over agin. What's Mary goin' to do, to thry an' get me free o' the outlawry? can you tell me that Peery?" Peery solemnly protested he could not. He had never heard his wife mention the subject. Cahill looked grave, and after a pause, kindling into a rage, said, "By the sky over us! if *my* sisther, my father's and my mother's daughter, ever attempts the like of it, I could kill her with my own hand!"

Peery asked what he meant; and it was obvious from his perfectly unconscious manner, that he did not share with his brother-in-law a single doubt of Mary. Cahill evaded answering him.

"You must stop the day by my side Peery—that's all; or as much of the day, at laste, as 'll be wanting to do what I mane to do in. An', first of all, let us hide here till the Lord Lieutenant passes by to Mr. Lowe's big house; I'd like to see him, that I may know him agin; an' he'll soon come now, for Mr. Lowe expects him to the great break'ast."

Accordingly both remained in the old ruins some hours, peering out upon the road through narrow window-slits in its walls. And Ned Cahill seemed to have gained true information as to the movements of Vice-Royalty. After some time distant shouts reached them; they watched the top line of the hilly road; the uproar came nearer; clouds of dust arose in view; and, dimly seen through it, down streamed and trundled the crowds of peasantry, who were drawing his Excellency, with silken ropes, in his open carriage, and the huge crowds who, jumping and capering, were before them, beside them, and behind them and Mr. Lowe, and other gentlemen of the place, on horseback, in front; "an' not a soger nor a Peeler to be seen!"—as the ecstatic mob declared, and truly declared, the ecstatic mob, who, not two years before, had been enjoying the Insurrection Act, and who have not remained quite ecstatic, ever since that blessed morning.

"I'm tould I'll know him in the carriage by his takin off his hat and makin all manner o' bows and fine manners to the people;"—soliloquized Cahill, looking close, as the frantic rout whurled onward the truly and meritedly popular Lord Lieutenant, often tumbling over each other, in the miserable zeal of each and all to "have one pull at the ropes."

"Well, an' there I seen him, sure enough," resumed Cahill, "an' it 'ill be quare if I don't know him agin, after he ates his bread-ast—much good may it do him, every bit an sup of id!"

At Mr. Lowe's hall-door the people permitted his Excellency to stop. Their parish priest there read him a little address, to which he replied kindly, in impromptu. Again we have to notice the correctness of Ned Cahill's private sources of information. Captain Lighton, who with other gentlemen, had ridden out that morning to meet the great man, handed a note into the carriage. The Lord Lieutenant, interrupting a few words of conversation with the parish priest, immediately glanced once at it, and then, saying something in a low voice, gave it to his late reverend panegyrist, who having perused it in his turn, thus addressed the assembled thousands.

"My good people—down to this morning ye have refused, even against my request, to cut Captain Lighton's corn; here is his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland, and your friend, if you will let him, by deserving his friendship,—and through my mouth his Excellency is pleased to ask ye, will ye, or will ye not, save the blessed harvest that Divine Providence——"

"We will, plase his Majesty and your Riverence," interrupted a voice very like that of "Con;"—"we will, out o' glory to *him* for axin us,—an' to another little r son, becase poor Ned Cahill, that we're sorry for, an' love an' like, is aither bidding us to do the same thing aforehand."

"Ned Cahill! the poor outlaw!" resumed the good priest, forgetting a little chagrin he had felt, on the head of being cheated out of a very pretty peroration, by Con's interruption, and he and the Lord Lieutenant began to discourse anew, in seeming earnestness.

Ned Cahill and Peery O'Dea soon had proof, from a changed hiding-place, that the people respected Con's pledge as their spokesman; shouting and capering, and brandishing their

MESSAGE
FROM THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
TO THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS, AT THE
COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF
THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives.

The act of the 23d of June, 1836, regulating the deposites of the public money, and directing the mode of payment of the Army, Navy, Indian, Pension, Post Office, and Miscellaneous Departments, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the use of such of them as he should at any time select, after giving three months' notice of the intention to withdraw their money therefrom, and to substitute other banks, provided a sufficient number could be obtained to receive the public deposites upon the terms and conditions therein prescribed. The general and almost simultaneous suspension of specie payments by the banks in May last, rendered the enforcement of this duty impracticable, inasmuch as those which had been selected under the act; and made it, at the same time, unreasonable to require of them, or any number of others, upon the prescribed conditions. The specific regulations established by Congress for the deposite and safe keeping of the public money, having thus unexpectedly become inoperative, I felt it to be my duty to afford you an early opportunity for the exercise of your supervisory power over the subject.

I was also led to apprehend that the suspension of specie payments, increasing the embarrassments before existing in the pecuniary affairs of the country, would so far diminish the revenue during the year as to create serious fears that the Treasury, would not, with the means then available, be sufficient to defray the unavoidable expenses of the Government, until the usual period for the meeting of Congress; while the authority to call upon the States, for a portion of the sums deposited with them, was not considered to be available for the purpose in season to afford you an early opportunity for the exercise of your supervisory power over the subject.

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Unforeseen in the organization of the government, and in the whole system of our fiscal affairs, which for the practice of employing banks, was, in truth, from the beginning, now a measure of emergency, and which still be found, it is apparent that the eventual the last among among the people of the United States, to no other duty than the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, and to the adoption of such further precautions as may be required to secure the prompt collection of the public dues, and their payment over by the public creditors. Neither the collection nor the payment of the revenue should be conducted in the form of bank credits, nor should the bank be allowed the use of the public money, in any form, without just compensation for the advantage thus derived. Whether the public money shall be deposited with banks or kept in the Treasury, and whether the agents employed in the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue shall be appointed by the Executive or by the banks, are questions which appertain exclusively to the domestic administration of the Government, and should be so regulated as to give the utmost practicable security to the officers of the Government, the states, and the people, that the money collected from the public debtors shall be safely kept until it is required for the purposes of the Government, or shall be transferred and paid according to law. Experience has shown that neither of the modes of conducting the fiscal affairs of the country heretofore resorted to by the Government, nor any which can be devised, is entirely free from objection; but it is the duty of the Government to adopt that which is liable to the least, and against which the objections are the most easily obviated. Recent occurrences have strongly directed the attention of the people to the imperfections of the banking system, and the subject will undoubtedly claim your serious consideration. The connection of the Government with the banks, as a fiscal agent, would be in disregard of the public views, unless every reasonable precaution were taken to guard against the use of its credit to build up monopolies, to foster stock gambling, or to enable the banks to inflict injury on the community by an undue contraction of the currency. The measures which I have heretofore recommended to you, as a means to the end all remaining duties upon imports, are submitted to your wisdom.

It has since appeared that evils, similar to those suffered by ourselves have been experienced in Great Britain, on the continent, and, indeed, throughout the commercial world; and that, in other countries, as well as in our own, they have been mainly owing to the undue enlargement of the foundations of trade, proceeding, as such, by overtrading, and the profusion of the system of credit. A reference to the occurrences during the present year will show that the credit put in circulation in Great Britain by banks and bankers, during the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, exceeded the sum of 172,000,000 pounds sterling, and that the paper circulation of Great Britain, at the close of the year 1836, was, in the last two quarters of the preceding year, to the amount of more than 20 millions of dollars, and, finally, without recurring to other examples, that the bank credits of the United States, and especially in our great commercial towns, were unduly inflated, and demonstrate the necessity of limiting the business of banking, and the amount of the issues, within the sound and healthful demands of the community.

It was an opinion that such a state of things existed, that led to the proposal of restriction which was resorted to in the middle of the last year, by the Government of the United States, and which, however, had correctly anticipated its necessity.

Extensive embarrassments of individuals in private and in mercantile affairs, and even bankruptcies, became so generally to aggravate them, that they cannot be attributed to any single cause. Among these may be mentioned, as more prominent, the great loss of property by fire, the enormous drain of specie from the United States, in the first two quarters of the present year, to pay for the importations of the preceding year, and the consequent diminution of the circulating medium, the vast credits given by our merchants, in consequence of the favorable course of exchange, and the great facilities afforded by the system of paper credit, to the purchase of foreign goods, and the consequent accumulation of debts, and, finally, without enumerating other causes, the transfer to the United States, from Europe, of a large amount of capital, which had previously been employed in the business of loaning money on the continent of Europe, and in Great Britain, and which was rendered necessary by the great fall in the price of property, and the general derangement of affairs in those countries.

The effects of these causes and others, in Great Britain and the United States, is substantially the history of the revulsion in all other commercial countries.

The present and visible effects of those circumstances are the general pressure, the embarrassment, and the distress which now exist in the United States, and which, in their present degree and form, are limited to the debtor class, and to those whose business is immediately connected with them. The great mass of the people, the laboring classes, the farmers, the planters, and the merchants, are free from debt, and, in the midst of the general embarrassment, are in the receipt of prosperous incomes. The banks, generally, are in a sound condition, and, with the facilities which they afford, are competent to discharge the ordinary business of exchange and deposite, and to afford the customary accommodations to commerce. The great amount of the losses which have been sustained, and are now to be borne, have fallen upon the foreign capitalists who had given credit to our merchants, and upon the individuals who had become indebted for the importations of the years 1835 and 1836. The amount of these losses, and the consequent reduction of the profits of the country, during the present year, will be very large, but they will be limited to the debtor class, and to those who are directly connected with them, and will be temporary in their effects. The evils which have been experienced by the banks, and which have been so extensively communicated to the community, have been mainly owing to the facilities which they have afforded to the system of credits, and to the enlargement of the basis of their operations, beyond the bounds of a safe and sound system. The natural and necessary effect of such a course is to produce a fictitious state of prosperity, to stimulate imprudent speculations, to encourage the creation of debts which cannot be paid, and to cause the subsequent reduction of the circulating medium to be followed by the pressure and distress which are now felt. The history of these causes and effects is the history of the present and of all former seasons of embarrassment.

The banks, in the first instance, are the debtors of the community to the full amount of their issues, and, when they suspend payment, they refuse to perform this branch of the public service without any material addition either to their number or to the present expense. The extent of the business to be performed with fidelity, and with the view and respect to the amount of money with which the officers employed would be entrusted at any one time, it appears that, assuming a balance of five millions to be at all times kept in the Treasury, and the whole of it left in the hands of the collectors and receivers, the proportion of each would not exceed an average of thirty thousand dollars; but that, deducting one million for the use of the mint, and assuming the remaining four and numerous and widely diffused, there are not the number of officers—a supposition deemed more than sufficiently provided with the means for the bonds of each would not be less than the amount of most of the bonds now taken from the receivers of public money.

Every apprehension, however, on the subject, either in respect to the safety of the money, or the faithful discharge of these fiscal incumbrances, may, it appears to me, be effectually removed by adding to the present powers of the Treasury, the establishment by law, at a few important points, of offices for the deposite and disbursement of such portions of the public revenue as cannot, with obvious safety and convenience, be left in the possession of the collectors, and by placing over them, to the public creditors. Neither the collection nor the payment of the revenue should be conducted in the form of bank credits, nor should the bank be allowed the use of the public money, in any form, without just compensation for the advantage thus derived. Whether the public money shall be deposited with banks or kept in the Treasury, and whether the agents employed in the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue shall be appointed by the Executive or by the banks, are questions which appertain exclusively to the domestic administration of the Government, and should be so regulated as to give the utmost practicable security to the officers of the Government, the states, and the people, that the money collected from the public debtors shall be safely kept until it is required for the purposes of the Government, or shall be transferred and paid according to law. Experience has shown that neither of the modes of conducting the fiscal affairs of the country heretofore resorted to by the Government, nor any which can be devised, is entirely free from objection; but it is the duty of the Government to adopt that which is liable to the least, and against which the objections are the most easily obviated. Recent occurrences have strongly directed the attention of the people to the imperfections of the banking system, and the subject will undoubtedly claim your serious consideration. The connection of the Government with the banks, as a fiscal agent, would be in disregard of the public views, unless every reasonable precaution were taken to guard against the use of its credit to build up monopolies, to foster stock gambling, or to enable the banks to inflict injury on the community by an undue contraction of the currency. The measures which I have heretofore recommended to you, as a means to the end all remaining duties upon imports, are submitted to your wisdom.

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ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, September 9, 1837.

To Readers and Correspondents.

"Verner" is an inexperienced writer, we commend him to try again. "The Wish" possesses merit, although not enough for insertion. "C. B. B." will appear soon. "Enoui" we cannot read. "Ravenna" is under consideration.

We notice in the proceedings of Councils for last week, that a petition was presented on behalf of the United States and Philadelphia ..., asking that Chesnut street, between 4th and 5th, should be paved with wood. The petition was referred to the Committee on Highways, who we trust will direct this experiment ... has succeeded well in New York, to be ... in this city. At the same time, an ordinance was passed, appropriating $6000 towards ... Washington Square and the adjacent ... with gas, and $5000 for additional improvements in other streets and squares within the limits of the city.

The annual appropriation for the building of Girard College has been limited to $60,000 for the present year. Alexander Dallas Bache, the President of this institution, is now in Paris, with a view of examining the system of public education employed there. Every facility has been afforded him for this purpose by the French Government, and copies of all public documents relative to the subject have been presented to him.

CERTIFICATES.

This city is now inundated with the small corporation notes of the towns in the neighbourhood—Trenton, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, ... Pottsville, Williamsport, Baltimore, &c. ... which are difficult to pass, because many ... scrupulous about taking notes redeemable at a distance.

If some one or more of our grocers and dry goods merchants would advertize to receive ... notes at their par value for goods—they would no doubt benefit themselves as well as render a service to their fellow citizens.

The weather has been most delightful for a week or two past, in our city. When we state ... could not possibly be more pleasant, our readers will have an idea of the advantages ... our citizens in this respect.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The administration party have a majority of ... in the Senate, and of 2 in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Horton, a very passable second rate vocalist, has been enacting the *prima donna* operas at the Chesnut St. Theatre.

One Hundred Guns were fired on Saturday, to celebrate the Whig victory in Rhode Island. The salute took place on the Delaware, opposite the city.

A correspondent suggests the propriety of a Temperance House in this city, for the accommodation of our friends from the country attending the markets, and other travellers. The suggestion is a good one, if it can be brought to bear, but we have doubts of its success. The communication will be published next week.

The report of the Postmaster General briefly states the necessity he has been under of requiring ... to be paid in specie, and that no further legislation will be required to carry into effect the regulations of the Department.

"THE LEGITIMATE DRAMA."

We notice the engagement of "the original Jim Crow," in the star list of one of the city theatres. Is it possible that the intelligent citizens of Philadelphia will sanction by their patronage an exhibition of such gross buffoonery?

COOKE'S EQUESTRIAN ARENA.

The new Circus which has been open for two weeks past, has met with a deserved patronage, being crowded every night.

The house is fitted up splendidly—the immense chandelier suspended from the dome, with 300 brilliant gaslights blazing, is probably the most magnificent article of the kind in the United States.

The performances are characterised by extraordinary strength, activity and skill, and with more attention to grace and scenic effect than anything of the kind we have before seen. A stud of elegant horses, and little ponies three feet in height, have been taught to perform feats which would be supposed the result of a reasoning mind.

But the performances of the infant corps, please us more than any other. These little ..., several of them apparently not more than four or five years of age, go through their ... and parts, with a precision and grace ... —showing what may be done with ... of tender years, with management.—Those who have not yet called at the Circus, ... do themselves a pleasure by a visit.—Those who have been there will not require an invitation to repeat their visits.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The majority of thirteen received by Mr. Polk, for the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives, was owing to the absence of ... of the opposition Members. Had the whole of the Whigs been present, his majority could not possibly have exceeded three.

The balloon ascension of Mr. Paullin on Monday was perfectly successful, and afforded a grand spectacle to many of our citizens. When passing over the city the æronaut detached from the car a small parachute containing a dog. The unlucky quadruped we ... exhibited sundry caperings in his descent, and his howling formed a very ... imitation of the "music of the spheres." He descended in safety however, in ..., and in a few hours afterwards, Mr. Paullin effected the same result in Gloucester ... having crossed the Delaware in his aerial car.

We have received a No. of the Texas Chronicle, published at Nacogdoches, and dated the ... Its contents are not of great importance, consisting chiefly in addresses of the candidates for Congress. One of these advocates the establishment of a National Bank, one ... capital to be owned by the Government, ... under by the people. This scheme ... the result of an effort to destroy the ... of the Railroad, Navigation, and ... Co. already existing, through whose instrumentality ... the sale of Galveston Island, ... of the seat of Government to Houston.

A communication the President of ... charged as leaguing with the Cherokee ... against the patriots.—Odd enough this. In the advertisements, we notice that a ... has been engaged in redeeming, ... Kickapoo Indians, a number of white ... who had been taken captives, in their excursions.

The editor of the New Orleans ... Herald compliments the members of the typographical profession in the following style:

"We have been journeymen printers; we ... with pride. It is our glory to be members of a body of men who, for honesty of feeling, independence of spirit, and intellectual acquirements, are superiors in society. We belong to a body which has civilized and partially regenerated the world, and which will still work ... beneficial changes in the order of governments."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Notwithstanding the many inferences that have been made respecting the contents of this document prior to its delivery, we believe there will be few of our readers who have anticipated its contents. We confess we have read it with equal astonishment and pleasure. We are astonished at the bold and gigantic scheme of executive usurpation it contains—the open avowal of Loco-foco, Radical, and Agrarian doctrines—the plan for a separate government currency—and the silent contempt with which the Rives and Talmadge faction are treated. We are pleased that the design of the Executive is so slightly screened, and at the prospect it presents of a division of opinion among the political ranks.

The burden of the Message is the failure of the Banks, the suspension of specie payments, and the necessity of separating the Government from moneyed corporations. Like all the advocates of Jackson's policy, the writer shuts his eyes to the *causes* of the difficulties, & explains the effects of the causes, viz. Speculation and over trading, as the causes themselves. He adverts to the creation of hundreds of new Banks as the successors of the United States Bank, and their issues of hundreds of millions of dollars, under the pretence of supplying the chasm occasioned by the withdrawal of the Notes of the National Institution—but does not view them as the effects of the measures of the administration.—These things the wilfully blind *will not* see—although the result was prophesied years ago.

The President, it will be seen, advocates the ultra Radical principles to their fullest extent. He covertly denounces the mercantile community as the cause of the embarrassed state of the country, and re-announces his determined hostility towards the establishment of a National Bank. A blow is struck at the banking system *in toto*, and the visionary scheme of a pure metallic currency, which the repeated *lies* in the Globe, have induced the public to suppose was entirely abandoned, is again paraded, as the only safe guard for the public interest. Gouge and Benton it seems are the financial authorities on which the Executive reliance is placed, and the Sub-Treasury system of the former is to constitute the second "experiment." New officers are to be created to increase the patronage of the President, and the public necessity is to be the limit of their number! Eight or ten of these new appointments would it is probable be sufficient—so it is stated in the message—and the trifling amount of sixty-eight thousand dollars a year would pay their expenses, after the cost of the establishment had been deducted. Gouge's plan if we recollect right, requires thirty-six of these offices, thereby at the same rate increasing the annual expense to Two Hundred and forty-four Thousand, Eight Hundred Dollars. The above is no small sum, for an annual payment out of the pockets of the people, to the sub-agents of the Treasury Department alone, especially when we consider that the United States Bank performed their services for nothing. But it is not true that thirty-six sub-treasures is all that would be required. Before a year had passed from the adoption of this scheme, every town and village in the Union, would require an office of the kind, and the government be enabled to surround itself with a band of office-holders, that at any time could bid defiance to the popular will, or corrupt it in the persons of its representatives. Happily Congress yet possesses the power to render abortive this pernicious and dangerous proposal.

The proposed repeal of the Distribution Law, is intended to sustain the Treasury Department until this plan can be effected, and the act of Congress defeated and for this purpose set aside. The progress of internal improvement in the States, which has been commenced on the strength of this law, will be effectually checked. The State Treasuries are to be involved in debt and bankrupted, for the purpose of raising a fund to set the iniquitous Sub-Treasury scheme in operation.

The professions of liberty and the rights of the people, and the numerous established truisms that are thickly interspersed through this document, we are persuaded will not blind the public to its real purport. The mere verbiage in which it is enfolded will not screen its real intent. The professions of pity for the sufferings of the merchants, is a covert insinuation that they are the only class of the community exposed to embarrassment and suffering from the pressure; and the insidious parallel drawn between them and the flourishing prospects of those engaged in agricultural pursuits, will be fully understood and appreciated by our readers.

In the course of next week, we trust we shall be able to present to our readers the opinions of the Administration press upon this subject. A desire to give our readers ample information as to the effect produced by the Message in all quarters, is our motive, and if we are not greatly mistaken, *all parties* except the Radical will concur in the opinions above stated.

In regard to style and composition, this document though evidently unequal, is not inferior to the ordinary run of State papers. There is nothing like *non-committalism* in its contents, and it is as open and explicit in its details, as could be expected.

We cannot take leave of this subject without expressing our opinion, that the Sub-treasury system, recommended in this document is the most dangerous engine of corruption that could be placed under the control of the President. It may possibly if adopted succeed in restoring prosperity to the inhabitants of the United States, or it may plunge them into a situation of still greater distress than that which they endure at present—but whatever may be its final result, it will not be felt by *a nation of freemen*.

BANK CONVENTION.

In our last number we presented the reader with the circular of the New York Banks, proposing a Convention for the purpose of taking measures for the resumption of specie payment. The Banks of Philadelphia, to whom, in common with others it was sent, have returned a reply disapproving of the measure, and stating sundry reasons for their refusing to attend a Convention for this purpose. These reasons are, the desire of awaiting the action of Congress upon the subject, and avoiding the imputation of seeking to influence the deliberations of that body, the diversity of interests that would be represented in the Convention, and their not being prepared at this time to name any period for their resumption.

Now we cannot help regarding this reply of the City Banks, as an evasive and trifling reply to a proposition that is made in seriousness and good faith. The N. Y. circular proposes the meeting of the delegates to the Convention to be in October, that the action of Congress on the subject may be fully known. In the next place the idea of the Bank Convention influencing the action of Congress, is preposterous and absurd. The diversity of interests in the Convention is the very reason why it should be summoned, and some compromise entered into for the benefit of all. The last objection of our banks not being prepared to state when they can resume, is as disgraceful as it is unanswerable.

We trust the Convention will yet be carried into effect, by the institutions which have promulged the circular, despite the criminal indifference with which their proposals have been met in this city.

The election of the Governor and Assembly of the State of Maine takes place on Monday next. In November last, the Administration majority was near 8000.

Unprecedented Speed.—The President's Message arrived at Jersey city, at 10½ o'clock last evening, (Sept. 5th,) and at the Post Office in this city, at 5 minutes before 11. That portion of the route between Philadelphia and New York, was run by Messrs. Hammit and Thetchinson, of Trenton, N. J. The whole time from Washington to this city, was only 10 hours and 55 minutes, being the shortest ever before made. The distance is 230 miles, consequently the especial Express, by which the message was carried, came at the rate of 21¼ miles per hour.—*N. Y. New Era.*

—NEW PUBLICATIONS.—

The last No. of the National Atlas contains the splendid copper plate engraving of the "Acropolis of Athens," mentioned in the prospectus. A few copies of this No. yet remain on hand, and may be had on application at the office, No. 36 Carter's Alley.

"Washington's Farewell to Dinwiddie," is the illustration for the September No. of the Casket. Every exertion is made by the Editor to sustain the high literary character this periodical has acquired, and we are pleased to state that its increasing patronage fully meets his expectations.

Burton's Comic Songster.—This is entirely a new collection of original and popular Songs, as sung by Mr. Burton, Tyrone Power, John Reeve, Mr. Hadaway, &c., edited by Mr. W. E. Burton, Comedian of Chesnut street Theatre.

It is a very neat miniature edition of those jovial and humourous vagaries with which that comic genius has been wont to set the table and the audience in a roar, and make the tears trickle down the cheeks by over exertion of the risible faculties.

The editor has carefully expunged every line which the father of a family would hesitate to place before his children. The songs have never before appeared in print, and are a selection from a very numerous assortment of original songs.

It is published by J. Kay, Jr. & Brother, 122 Chesnut street, and to be sold, we presume, by all the booksellers.

England—By an American—Carey, Lea & Blanchard.—The present volumes are undoubtedly from the pen of Mr. Cooper, though no indication of the kind is found upon the title page. The style and manner of the narrative, together with various incidental circumstances that occur in the contents, show that the distinguished author does not court concealment, and that he is perfectly willing to be considered responsible for the somewhat peculiar opinions he has set forth.

Le grand passion of our distinguished novelist seems to be his nationality; and next to that, a perhaps not inordinate degree of vanity. Some amusing instances of the latter may be gathered from the perusal of these volumes, but we have not space enough to give even an illustration of the former, which is a much more prominent and commendable trait. Mr. Cooper is inveterate in his hostility to the manners and customs of the British nation, and it would appear from his statements, that a similar degree of prejudiced feeling prevails there, against the inhabitants of this country. We believe that this is partially true, or at least was so at the time this work was written; but we strongly suspect that the personal feelings of the writer have in some measure magnified its extent.

Be this as it may, the readers of the present work will find that the graphic powers of description possessed by the author, have not failed him in the present instance, and that there is much amusement and information combined in these letters.

Ladies' Companion for September.—The No. of the Ladies' Companion for the present month is embellished with a steel plate engraving, of very passable execution, and its contents moreover, entirely original. Mr. Snowden, the Editor, has exhibited a commendable liberality in his proposals for prize articles, which will shortly appear in the pages of this periodical.

The War in Texas.—We have received a pamphlet bearing the above title, and containing arguments against the proposed annexation of Texas to the United States.

As a discussion of this question would involve many subjects on which we are desirous of remaining neutral, we have not deemed it necessary to express any opinion relative to the measure against which this pamphlet is designed to operate. We do not think that, save as an abstract question, there is any any necessity for its discussion at present, as it has not become a point for national consideration. Should an expression of our opinion be rendered necessary at a future time, we pledge ourselves to give it frankly and unreservedly to the reader.

Lockhart's Life of Scott.—The 4th No. of this highly interesting work, has been published by Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard during the present week, and for the purpose of extending its circulation, a reduction has been made in the price. These Nos. may now be had for fifty cts. each.

We have already expressed our opinion respecting this valuable publication, and we can only add, that the interest of the details is well sustained up to the present volume, which abounds in curious anecdote, and varied miscellaneous relation. The publishers have made arrangements to issue it simultaneously with the London edition, and at its present low rate it will undoubtedly command a speedy sale.

Some of the Hotels in Broadway had better read the following:

Wanted Immediately, at a fashionable Hotel, sixteen inveterate segar smokers; four to take possession of the Reading Room; four to occupy the small parlors; six to promenade the entries and passages; and two to station themselves at the front of the bar. A few more *gentlemen*, it is presumed, will soon be wanted to post themselves in the Ladies' Drawing Room and Dining Parlors. No one need apply for a situation, unless he can give the most unquestionable proof of his entire want of sense of decency and self respect, and a thorough contempt for the rights, feelings, and comfort of others, and the conventional forms of society.

These, and practices equally *civil*, may be sometimes found in the latitude of Philadelphia.

Marine Court, New York.—A suit was brought by the Commissioners of the Alms House, against Douglass Robinson, for the introduction hither, via Amboy, of a foreign pauper, named Ann McGuire, of the ship Phœbe, was tried in the Marine Court before Justice Hammond. The pauper became chargeable to the city, and the suit was brought by the Corporation Attorney under the Statute of the State of 1831, for the recovery of the penalty of $50, alleged to have been incurred. There were 44 witnesses subpœned on the part of the defence and the suit conducted by the Corporation Attorney for the Commissioners, and by Messrs. Thomas S. and James A. Brady for the defendant. The jury after a brief deliberation returned a verdict for the plaintiff, of $50, with costs.

The Magnetic Telegraph.—The New Wurtzburg Gazette gives the following of the 30th June, from Munich:—"Yesterday some astonishment was excited among us by seeing on the roofs of the loftiest houses in the town, several men employed in passing iron wires, which extended from the towers of the church of Notre Dame, above the Isar, as far as the Chateau d'Eau of Mount Gasteigberg, from thence to the observatory of Bogenhausen, and back to the tower of Notre Dame. These wires are intended to exemplify a project of Professor Steinheil, for the conveyance of intelligence by means of electric magnetism. It is stated that in two seconds communication might possibly be conveyed from Lisbon to St. Petersburg, by means of a telegraph of this description."

We learn from an authentic source, that a melancholy and distressing occurrence took place in the neighborhood of Ransom's Bridge, in Nash county, a few days since. Two children of a widow lady went to a hen's nest near her house and put their hands in the nest, upon which they were immediately bitten by a rattlesnake. The mother being suprised at their long stay, went in search of them and found them both dead 12 or 15 feet from the spot. The snake had twenty-one rattles. On her return to her house, the unfortunate and afflicted mother found her youngest child scalded to death. We do not know of a more suitable object for sympathy than this ill-fated woman, who had three of her children torn from her in the course of an hour. —*Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter.*

Dr. Evans' Family Pills.—We have uniformly set down the various preparations, that are blazoned to the public as cure-alls, as the merest quackery; but in the case of the preparation which Dr. E. prepares, we have been assured by several of our intelligent neighbours, that they have found them a very valuable medicine in numerous complaints. The Doctor does not pretend that they will cure every disease "which flesh is heir to"—but that they are uniformly approved by those who well know their properties, as a corrective aid to nature in innumerable cases, and invites the test of the critical chemist as to their usefulness and value.—*Sat. Courier.*

EXTRA SESSION OF THE 25th CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

At 12 o'clock the Vice President called the Senate to order, about 38 Senators being in their seats.

The new Senators were then qualified and took their seats.

Mr. Grundy moved that the Senate proceed to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Clay moved to amend so as to comprehend also the office of Door-keeper, which was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for Sergeant-at-Arms, when there appeared for Mr. Haight a unanimous vote.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of Door-keeper, when there appeared on the third ballot 25 votes (out of 40) for E. Wyer. He was elected accordingly.

The Senate adjourned at 1 o'clock.

September 5.—A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Van Buren, his private Secretary, and was read by the Secretary, the reading occupying about an hour and a half.

The question on printing ten thousand was then put and carried.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

This being the day fixed by the President's Proclamation for the meeting of the Twenty-fifth Congress, the House was called to order at 12 o'clock precisely by Mr. Franklin, clerk of the last House.

Mr. Franklin read the Proclamation, in pursuance of which the Congress was convened, and proceeded to call the House by States from the Clerk's roll.

The call was then proceeded in until the State of Mississippi was announced, when

Mr. Mercer of Virginia, submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That sufficient evidence has not been offered to show that Messrs. Clairborne and Gholson are entitled to seats in this House. Negatived.

224 members present, 18 absent. The election for Speaker then took place.

Mr. Polk was elected on the first ballot, and the vote stood as follows:

For James K. Polk,	116
John Bell,	103
Scattering,	5

The Speaker returned his thanks to the House in a brief address.

The members were then qualified by States.

Mr. Franklin was re-elected Clerk.

And the House adjourned.

September 5.—Abraham Van Buren, Private Secretary of the President, then came in and presented the Message which was read at the Clerk's table.

A motion for 20,000 copies was carried.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Treasury. Of which 10,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

The vote for public printer left the question undecided.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the packet ship Quebec which arrived at New York, London papers to the evening of the 4th August have been received; but bring very little intelligence.

The packet ship Pennsylvania, from New York, sailed July 9th, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st of August.

The death of the Rev. Mr. Dwight, American missionary at Smyrna, of the plague, is announced.

According to the Morning Herald, the members returned to the new Parliament, as far as ascertained, are 234 ministerialists and 214 conservatives. The statement, as compared with the last Parliament, gives a gain of 47 and a loss of 42, leaving a nett gain of 5 in favor of the conservatives.

The fetes of July in Paris, had terminated without accident or interruption of any kind.

The Prince of Joinville has left Paris to embark at Toulon, on a long cruise, on board the Hercule line of battle ship.

Abd-el-Kader is not dead. The French camp in Africa has been attacked by 5000 horsemen, who were repulsed.

The cholera was still spreading in Italy. At Rome the inhabitants were in great terror, in consequence of a report that the disease had appeared within eight leagues of the city. In Palermo it was believed to be on the decrease, the number of deaths have fallen to 500 per diem. It had at one time been as great as 1800. From the middle of June to the middle of July, the deaths were 19,000. Troops have been sent from Naples to quell the riotous dispositions of the Palermitans, with orders to storm the city if resistance were made to their entering.

At Messina there had been riots also, of which the following account is given:—

A steamer coming from Palermo having been allowed to communicate freely with the land, the people rose against the authorities, attacked the sanitary establishment, and would have murdered its members if they had not sought safety in flight. All the books and documents of the administration were torn, burnt, or thrown into the sea. On receipt of this intelligence the King immediately ordered the 1st Swiss Regiment to embark for Sicily.

There is no farther news of importance from Spain. Don Carlos was still retreating, and pursued by Oraa and Espartero. His movement from the Basque provinces appears to have turned out unfortunately in all respects, and he was endeavouring to regain that strong hold of his party. The Cortes was convened for the 19th of November.

There is nothing new from Lisbon or Oporto.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The usual weekly meeting of the Court of Directors of the Bank of England was held to-day; nothing of importance, however, has transpired, but the usual discounts were made.—There has been rather more demand for money, which is no more than is usual upon the eve of the 4th day of the month. United States Bank bonds are 96.

We published some time since, from a Lewistown paper, the account of the desertion of some British soldiers from Toronto, and the shooting of one of them near the American Fort at Niagara. The following version of the affair, we copy from the Montreal Gazette.

Four men of the light company of the 24th regiment, stationed at Toronto, deserted on the 15th of August about three in the morning, from the commissariat guard, in full regimentals, with arms and accoutrements, each having ten rounds of ball cartridge. They took the commissariat boat, oars and sails. As soon as the desertion had been discovered, James Hoy, pay-sergeant of the light company of the 24th, and two privates, were sent in pursuit of them, and took the steamboat to Niagara. Upon their arrival at fort Mississagua, they called upon bombardier John Winster, of the royal artillery, in charge of the fort, stated to him what had occurred, and that they were commanded to convey to him an order to keep a look out, and if possible, take the deserters. In the afternoon, Winster described a boat under sail, and rowed in an awkward manner, and making for the river Niagara; and he had no doubt that the men on board were the deserters. He accordingly took Thomas Mackenzie, one of the artillery detachment with him, and proceeding to the nearest ferry, got a boat, in which he and Mackenzie embarked in pursuit, accompanied by an inhabitant of the name of Reston. They overtook the deserters when within sixty yards of the American shore, and commanded them to surrender themselves, when one of them replied with an oath, that he would not. Winster then endeavoured to intercept them, by getting between them and the American shore, and at the same time, observed one of the deserters taking aim at him with a gun.—He then desired Mackenzie to load a rifle, which he had taken along with him. James Holland was the name of the deserter who thus took aim but the gun snapped and was not discharged. A person, in a third boat hard by, of the name of Roddy, at this time called out to Winster,—"why don't you fire, for you will all be shot?" Upon this Winster gave orders to Mackenzie to fire, which he did, and one of the deserters—Holland—fell down in the boat, and the remaining three jumped overboard and landed on the American shore. The body of Holland was brought back to fort Mississagua, where a coroner's inquest was held upon it, and a verdict of "justifiable homicide," returned.

Gold—Important Discovery.—Our mine owners of Virginia and Carolina must gather up the sands they have washed, and melt it down. They will find that the operation will be of immense advantage, and where they have realized by washing $100, by melting, they will obtain $800 more. The Gazette of Commerce, of St. Petersburg, has just published the results of important experiments made at the mines of Zlatoust, on the different modes of extraction, by washing the amalgam and acids. Col. Anassoff of the corps of mining engineers, conceived the fortunate thought of melting the sands, to extract first, the iron on the belief that the grains of gold were chiefly mingled with oxide of iron in the sands. The results are these: it is found the amalgam yielded eight times more gold than the washing; the moist way by acids ten times more, and the melting of 2800 puds of sand, yielded twenty-nine times more. These experiments are to be carried on upon a still greater scale throughout the line of Oural mountains.—*N. Y. New Era.*

A New Counterfeit.—We were shown a three dollar counterfeit note on the certificates of the County Loan. The paper is much yellower than that of the genuine notes; the engraving is much coarser, and the note is not so long by a quarter of an inch. The note exhibited to us was lettered A A and signed D. Smith, for County Treasurer. We learn there are others in circulation from the same plate, signed J. ...

TEXAS.

Extract from a private letter dated San Augustine, Texas, July 10, 1837.

Dear Sir: After a most tiresome journey, caused by the stagnation of trade on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, where but a few steamboats continue to run, and those irregularly, I arrived here three weeks since, and found a proclamation from the President closing or forbidding the land offices to be opened. This will necessarily prevent my making any locations of scrip until next fall or winter.

The last Congress, which adjourned after a sitting of three weeks, instead of three months as was contemplated, during their session did nothing of importance, except passing a law, by a constitutional majority, ordering the land office to open next October, so that although your scrip is not located, yet it will lose nothing in value, as the price now of government land is $1 25, and plenty of good locations to be had, as I am informed. The prospects of the country never were better, as the people entertain no fears of the Mexicans, nor do they fear the Indians, the number of the latter being less than generally supposed by persons in the U. States.

Most persons in the country have planted corn as a more valuable crop than cotton, and their crops look very fine, some of which I am now enjoying boiled for dinner. The emigration has been very great until a few days back, owing to the weather being extremely warm, but will go rapidly on in the ensuing fall.

Corn is now worth $4 per bushel, for shelled. Wheat flour $25 per barrel. Pork, 10 cents. And, indeed, provisions of all kinds scarce and high; but the abundant crops of corn this year, will reduce prices very much.

There have been one or two Indian disputes, and several whites killed, but it is believed the white men were the aggressors. The people turned out a company, which soon settled the matter, and all is now quiet. The army is disbanded; no Mexican to fight.

Texas could now place 5000 men in the field of her own citizens, if wanted; which I hope may not be again.

I have just purchased a farm of 200 acres at $5 per acre. This is a common price asked, and many sales made at it for one half cash, balance in twelve months.

Yours, &c.

From Mexico.—By information at New Orleans from Campeachy to August 8th, we learn the Texan schrs. Invincible and Brutus, on the 24th July, anchored off Sisal, having previously ran down 106 miles of the coast to windward of Sisal, burned the fisherman's huts, canoes, &c. A letter was sent, July 25th, by the commander, Capt. H. L. Thompson, to Col. Cota, Governor of Sisal, demanding $20,000 ransom for the town. This being refused, the vessels anchored close into the town, being protected from the fort by the houses, and commenced cannonading. The inhabitants brought a 24 pounder down to the beach, which soon obliged the Texan commander to draw off. This latter then went to Alaeran reef, and captured the schooner Abispa, that had been sent there by Lloyd's agent at Campeachy, to save the property of the British galliot Little Penn, lately wrecked on that reef. They have taken away the Abispa with what cargo she had on board of the galliot. There is one of them (the Invincible) still on the coast to windward cruising.

Capt. Thompson, in his letter above mentioned, states the reason of his having destroyed some villages along shore was, that he was fired upon by a party of cavalry while his crew were procuring water.

On Sunday of last week, a friend of ours, who resides nearly opposite our office, engaged a barouche for the purpose of conveying himself and family to the Baptist Grove Meeting held near Hare's corner.

The carriage was brought to the door, and, while the family were preparing for departure, a favorite dog took a station in the rear of it between the wheels and gave three or four hideous howls. The gentleman, on observing him, stepped towards the carriage to drive him away, and in doing so, he was impelled to examine it for the purpose of ascertaining if blood or any thing upon the wheels had occasioned the howling of the dog. Upon looking under it, he perceived it broken in such a manner, that if they had started in it, there is no doubt every person would have been severely injured and perhaps some one killed. He immediately obtained another conveyance and departed, with the full belief that to the dog he owed the fortunate discovery, in time to preserve himself and family from injury.—*Del. Gaz.*

CHESNUT Street THEATRE.

MR. HILL, the celebrated Yankee Comedian, will this evening make his first appearance in this city since his return from Europe, in TWO Favorite Characters. For particulars, see bills of to-day.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Sept. 1, received from		F. G. Fell,	2 00
A. N. Bourdon,	$10 00	Sam'l March, Esq.	2 00
John Toop,	3 00	Wm. J. Chapin, Esq.	2 00
Arch'd McLeod,	2 00	A. Munro, Esq.	5 00
L. W. Edwards,	9 00	M. Russell, Esq.	9 00
Anonymous—supposed J. C. Jones, Somers,	8 00	Wash'n Price, esq. nett	1 00
		20 pr. ct. dis. Alab. notes	
John Pennington, Jr.	1 00	J. McMaster, Esq.	3 00
Jno. W. Terrell, Esq.	5 00	Josiah Bell, Esq.	10 00
N. Williamson, Esq.	2 00	Joseph Herbert, Esq.	5 00
Platt Adams, Esq.	5 00	*September 5,*	
Jos. Gouldbourne, esq.	11 00	Ransom Johnson, esq.	2 00
September 2,			
R. J. Palfrey,	5 00	Mrs. Jane Porter,	10 00
Wm. March, Esq.	5 00	Solomon Fry,	4 00
J. Mishal, Esq.	5 50	*September 6,*	
David G. Worth, Esq.	5 00	Chas. Wallace, Esq.	5 00
Wm. L. Robb, Esq.	20 00	Samuel Philips, Esq.	2 00
Wm. W. Bunnel, Esq.	3 00	George W. Ewer, Esq.	25 00
H. B. Hall, Esq.	5 00	Wm. Little, Esq.	13 00
Clopcon & Wright, nett	2 68	*September 7,*	
post. 37½ cts—disc't	75	John G. Sauburn, Esq.	4 00
September 4,		J. C. McKay,	5 00
Thomas Barton,	2 00	Daniel Kendig,	8 00
Wm. A. Pierce,	40 00	Benjamin Headly,	2 00
Moreau & Megarge,	20 00	P. Colton, Esq.	5 00
A. Cowley,	5 00	Wm. Howe,	10 00

Letters from Scottsville, N. Y. Springfield, N. Y. Nashville, Cincinnati, and a great many others, addressed to us, are left in the post office—Postage unpaid.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers.

Shares			prices	par
408	shares	United States Bank,	117¾a118½	100
1	do.	Philadelphia Bank,	104	100
17	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	49a49½	50
3	do.	North America Bank,	413	400
52	do.	Philadelphia Gas Stock,	110	100
2700	do.	Lehigh Loan, 6's 1845,	101	100
1	do.	Girard Bank,	49¾	50
43	do.	Kentucky Bank,	74a76	100
32	do.	New Castle, R. R.	24½	25
36	do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	109½	50

—MARRIAGES.—

On Thursday evening, 24th August, by John Swift, Esq. Mayor of Philadelphia, WILLIAM R. DICKERSON, Esq. of Doylestown, Pa. to Miss SARAH WHITACRE, daughter of John Whitacre, Esq. of Upper Makefield, Bucks County, Pa.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. C. Pitman, Mr. PHILIP HUNT, of Kensington, to Miss MARTHA LEES, of Philadelphia.

On Saturday, 2d instant, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Benj. Dorr, ROBERT HAMILTON, Esq. to SARAH ROWBOTHAM, both of the Chesnut street Theatre.

On the 3d inst. at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. John A. Clark, Mr. J. PALMER ARMSTRONG, of Mobile, Ala. to Miss MARY C. eldest daughter of John Bessonett, Esq. of Bristol, Pa.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. J. C. Clay, Mr. CHARLES DICK, to Miss SOPHIA STREMBECK, all of Southwark.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. W. H. Delancy, WILLIAM PRINCE LONG, to CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA EDMONDS.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. William Barns, Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, of York county, Pa. to Miss SARAH JANE BATTEN, of this city.

On the 30th ult. at Woodstock, the seat of James Hunter, WILLIAM BELL, of Louisville, Ky. to LOUISA ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Maskell Ewing, Esq.

—DEATHS.—

On Saturday, 2d inst. after a short but severe illness, ELIAS DEAL, in the 58th year of his age.

On Monday, 4th inst. after a short but severe illness, Mrs. ANNA ELGELL, wife of K. L. Edgell, aged 27 years and 2 months.

On the 2d instant, ABIGAIL LONG.

On Saturday, 2d inst. Mrs. MARY TODD, aged 45 years, wife of Mr. Thomas T. Todd, formerly of Newburyport, Mass.

Suddenly, on Sunday morning, 3d inst. Mr. PHILIP BEALE, recently of Evesham, N. J. in the 58th year of his age.

At his residence, near Darby, on the 31st ult. Mr. JOHN HAHN, in the 59th year of his age.

At Baren Hill, on Saturday, the 2d instant, Mr. JACOB BICKLEY, after a lingering illness, in the 36th year of his age.

At Black Creek, East Florida, in November last, in the 35th year of his age, JOHN M. BENNER, hatter, formerly of this city.

On Tuesday, the 29th of Aug. Mrs. SUSAN TAPLEY, wife of C. S. Tapley, of Clinton, Mississippi.

Suddenly, at Wrightsville, Pa. August 31st, of bilious fever, Mr. GABRIEL R. GREENLEAF, aged about 30 years, formerly of Mount Hope, Orange County, New York.

On the 27th ultimo, at the residence of Evan Jones, in Groynedd, Montgomery County, of Dysentery, HANNAH JONES, aged about 69 years.

[We have been requested to publish the following, but have some doubts respecting its authenticity.]

Departed this life, at Columbus, Ohio, August 1st, 1837, Mr. THOMAS D. JAMES of Bilious Fever, formerly of Philadelphia.

There were 124 deaths in Philadelphia during the last week, 48 of which were adults and 76 children ...

ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER, 1837.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
9	SATURDAY,	5 42	6 18	9 34	
10	SUNDAY,	5 43	6 17	10 37	
11	MONDAY,	5 45	6 15	11 36	D. H. M.
12	TUESDAY,	5 46	6 14	0 18	
13	WEDNESDAY,	5 47	6 13	0 58	First 7 6 11
14	THURSDAY,	5 49	6 11	1 53	Full 14 8 27
15	FRIDAY,	5 50	6 10	2 44	Last 21 10 53
16	SATURDAY,	5 51	6 9	3 33	

Philadelphia Post Office.

Arrivals and Departure of Mails.

Eastern arrives ab't 5 A. M.		Eastern closes at	5 P. M.
Southern,	3 to 5 P. M.	Southern closes at	1 A. M.
Western,	2 & 7 P. M.	Western at 2 P. M. & 6 A. M.	

A Situation Wanted.

A Young man from the Western country is desirous of obtaining a situation, either in a wholesale or retail grocery store. He is well acquainted with the business, and is willing to go on reasonable terms.

N. B. Please call at No. 2 north Ninth st. ep 9—11

Caution to the Public.

A Man who called himself Charles Joy, who was in my employ—had goods of mine—was sent to Pittsburg three months since, and has not been heard of. The Subscriber cautions all persons trusting him or ANY OTHER PERSON, on his account.

WILLIAM EVANS,

ep 9—8t No. 100 Chatham street, New York.

ASSIGNMENT.

To all whom it may Concern.

TAKE NOTICE, That Charles Bodine and John F. Bodine, Merchants, of Allentown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, trading under the name of C. BODINE & Co. hath this day executed and delivered to the Subscriber a deed of assignment of all their property, (personal only) for the benefit of their creditors, according to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided. All persons having claims against the said Charles and John F. Bodine, must present them to the Subscriber, under oath or affirmation, within six months from this date, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of said estate. All persons indebted to said firm will please settle their accounts with the Subscriber without delay.

JOHN H. EULON, Assignee. ep 9—3t

IMPORTANT.

THE TEETHING OF INFANTS.—The time of dentition is a most important period of the infant state, and subjects it to manifold complaints and dangers.—Above a tenth part of infants die at this particular juncture, by symptoms proceeding from the irritations of the exquisitely sensible nervous parts of the gums, which eventually induce fever, inflammation, gangrene, twitching of the tendons, convulsions, &c. which formidable symptoms can at all times be obviated from causing such infantile mortality by mothers and nurses promptly allaying the local irritation of the parts. To effect this desirable object, Dr. L. PARIS'S celebrated SYRUP for INFANTILE TEETHING is unrivalled when applied to the INFANT'S GUMS (according to directions.) it universally produces immediate relief; it is so pleasant and palliating that all BABES will instinctively allow the gums to be rubbed with it. This remedy has saved thousands of INFANTS from a recurrence of that fatal complaint, Convulsions. Sold at 100 Chatham st. N. Y. Sold at Dr. Evans' Office, No. 19 north Eighth st. Philada. ep 9, '37—tf

ANOTHER TEST.

OF the efficacy of Dr. Paris's Soothing Syrup for Infant's Teething, from Mr. Wm. Johnson, 248 Hudson street, New York.

DEAR SIR—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant by your Soothing Syrup, in a case of protracted and painful Dentition must convince every feeling parent how essential is an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to alleviate infant misery and torture.—My infant while teething experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish, when we procured a bottle of your Syrup, which, as soon as applied to the gums, produced a wonderful change, and after a few applications, the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use I am glad to inform you the child has completely recovered, and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred; the teeth are emanating daily, and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgment public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

To the agents of Dr. Paris' Soothing Syrup.

The above medicine may be had at No. 19 north Eighth street, Philada. ep 9, '37—tf

For Sale,

ONE share in the Philadelphia Library. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. aug 5—tf

Public Sale.

IN accordance with an order of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, April term, 1837—the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Tuesday, the 10th day of October next, on the Mansion Farm, all the Real Estate of Mr. ... late of said county deceased, consisting of the Mansion Farm, ... containing about 115 acres, situate about 3 miles from Port Deposit, and about 2 from Rowlandsville. This farm is well proportioned with wood and arable land of good natural quality, and easy to improve. The improvements ... an elegant stone house, 3 story frame barn, two good tenant houses, blacksmith shop, wheelwright shop, and other out buildings, good fencing, &c. &c.

Also, the undivided one-third part of a tract of LAND in said county, situate on the Susquehanna river, about 1 mile above Port Deposit, adjoining lands of William Far... and others, and contains about 100 acres of prime LAND, with a good proportion Wood Land. [illegible]

And also, the undivided one fourth part of Five Lots, in the lower part of Port Deposit, known on the plan thereof by Nos. 67, 68, 69 and 70. Persons wishing to purchase ... before the day of sale. The Mansion Farm can be shown by the subscriber living thereon, and the farm near and the lots in Port Deposit can be shown by Elijah Reynolds living in Port Deposit.

The conditions of sale as prescribed by said order of Court are that the purchaser or purchasers shall pay one third part of the purchase money on the day of sale, in cash to the subscriber, and for the balance shall execute bonds with security to be approved by the subscriber, for the payment thereof in nine and eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest on each instalment from the day of sale; or, the whole purchase money may be paid in cash ... [illegible]

ELIZA TRUMP, Ex'trx. sep 9—3t

Sales by Auction.

J. L. DOOLITTLE,

Package and Lot Sale Postponed.

CARD.—In consequence of the short notice given, and at the request of several merchants of this city, and from abroad, ... the sale ... is postponed one week, and will positively take place on the 11th of September.

Note.—Additional consignments for the above sale will be received till Tuesday, 5th September.

LARGE

Package and Lot Sale of Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Articles, Elegant Looking Glasses, &c.—by Catalogue. On Monday Morning, Sept. 11th, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 25 Chesnut st. ... [illegible]

Elegant Looking Glasses.

Also, the entire balance of stock of a Looking Glass Manufacturer, ... [illegible]

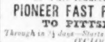
N. B.—As the above goods are all under cash advances they will be sold without reserve for cash, to close accounts. aug 26—3t

☞ Fare reduced to $12. ☜

PIONEER FAST PACKET LINE, TO PITTSBURGH.

Through in 3½ days—Starts every morning at SIX O'CLOCK.

Via the Philadelphia and Harrisburg Rail roads, and Pennsylvania Canal.



The above LINE leaves the West Chesnut street House, corner of ... [illegible]

Office, ... corner of 4th and Chesnut street. For ... apply as above, at No. 20 Market st. N. E. corner 3d and Walnut sts and at No. 75 South 3d st.

A. B. CUMMINGS, Agent.

N. B.—This Line connects with the mail steam packet Line from Pittsburgh to Louisville. my 13—tf

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork MANUFACTORY,

South-West corner of Fifth and Cherry streets.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, and every article belonging to the silver smith business ... [illegible] ... at the lowest manufacturing prices.

Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to call at their manufactory, where they will find work not surpassed in the city, for neatness, taste and elegance of finish.

☞ A supply of the best Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware, of their own importing kept constantly on hand, and made expressly to their order.

R. & W. WILSON

William Neal & Co.

MANUFACTURERS of Looking Glasses, No. ... North Fifth street, back of the Merchants' Hotel. ... [illegible]

Read the following Interesting and Astonishing Facts.

MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. WM. EVANS' celebrated CHAMOMILE and APERIENT ANTI BILIOUS PILLS in alleviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiar fetid matter mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returns his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Office, No. 100 Chatham st. where he can be consulted at all hours. Dr. Wm. Evans' Office Philada. is removed to 19 north 8th st. near Market, where his excellent medicine can always be obtained.

To James Dickson, 36 Cornhill, Boston, Agent for the sale of Dr. Wm. Evans' Chamomile Pills

Lowell, Nov. 15, 1836.

Dear Sir.—Knowing by experience that every reference that the afflicted receive of the beneficial results of medicines, I cheerfully offer mine to the public, in behalf of Dr. Wm. Evans' Chamomile Pills. I have been afflicted for the last ten years with distress in the head and chest; often so bad as to deprive me of sleep for three or four nights in succession, but have never found relief by any of my friends' prescriptions, until my wife saw the advertisements in the paper, when she persuaded me to send for some, which I did, and obtained two boxes and bottles, which resulted in almost completely restoring me to health, although I have not yet entirely finished them. Should you consider this any benefit to yourself or, the public, you have my cheerful permission to publish it.

Your's, respectfully,

THOMAS K. GOODHUE, Central st.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Office, Philada. is removed to No. 19 N. 8th st. near Market, where his excellent medicines can always be obtained.

ASTHMA, THREE YEARS' STANDING.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms—Great langor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. WM. EVANS' MEDICINE in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing the disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Office, No. 100 Chatham st. where he can be consulted at all hours. Dr. Wm. Evans' office, Philada. is removed to No. 19 N. 8th st. near Market, where his excellent medicine can always be obtained.

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.—A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. WM. EVANS.—Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth st. Williamsburgh, afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months, during which time he had to use crutches. His chief symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, but especially in the hip, shoulder, knees and ankles, an aggravation of the pains toward night, and for the most part all times from external heat, an obvious thickening of the fascia and ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power. For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives it meet to say that the pains have entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Office, No. 100 Chatham st. where he may be consulted at all hours. Dr. Wm. Evans' Office Philada. removed to No. 19 N. 8th st. near Market, where his excellent medicine can always be obtained.

LIVER COMPLAINT TEN YEARS' STANDING—Mrs. HANNAH BROWNE, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth st. near Second st. Williamsburgh, afflicted for the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. WM EVANS.

Symptoms.—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, langor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangements in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate. JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss.

Joseph Browne, of Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, is just and true. JOSEPH BROWNE,

Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINKING, Com. of Deeds.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Office removed to No. 100 Chatham near Pearl st. Dr. Wm. Evans' Office, Philada. is removed to No. 19 N. 8th street, near Market, where his excellent medicine can always be obtained.

MR. CHARLES ROBERT, No. 122 Orange street, N. Y., afflicted for five years with hiccupal habitual Asthma, applied at the office, 7 Division street, on the 4th of Nov. labouring under the following symptoms:—A sense of tightness across the chest, with the greatest difficulty of breathing, distressing cough, generally ending with copious expectoration of viscid phlegm, disturbed rest, the face turgid and of a livid hue—could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of immediate suffocation, langour, drowsiness, and dizziness in his head, and loss of appetite.

Mr. R. applied to the most eminent physicians in this city, likewise used several other remedies without obtaining any permanent benefit, until his friends persuaded him to place himself under Dr. W. EVANS' treatment. He is now relieved of his complaint, and called at the office yesterday, avowing that he had not words to express his gratitude for the benefit he had received.

Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, where he can be consulted as usual. Dr. Wm. Evans' office, Philada. is removed to No. 19 north 8th street, near Market, where his excellent medicine can always be obtained.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. WM. EVANS, 100 Chatham street, New York. Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre street, Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a perfect cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

City of New York, ss.

Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.

WILLIAM SAUL, Notary Public, No. 96 Nassau street.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, No. 100 Chatham st. N. York, where he can be consulted as usual. Dr. Wm. Evans' office, Philadelphia, is removed to No. 19 north 8th st. near Market, where his excellent medicine can always be obtained.

MRS. ANNE G. KENNY, No. 115 Lewis street, between Stanton and Houston streets, afflicted for ten years, with the following distressing symptoms:—Acid eructation, daily spasmodic pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigor or courage, sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irksomeness and weariness of life, discontented, disquietude on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live, she wept, lamented, desponded, and thought she led a most miserable life, never was any one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians, and had recourse to numerous medicines, but could not obtain even a temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make a trial of my mode of treatment. She is now quite relieved, and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at any period of her existence.

J. KENNY, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.

PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical office, 100 Chatham st. N. Y. Dr. Wm. Evans' office, Philada. is removed to No. 19 N. 8th st. near Market, where his excellent medicine can always be obtained.

A LETTER FROM MR. SHELDON P. GILBERT to DR. WM. EVANS, proprietor of the celebrated CHAMOMILE PILLS.

Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known the medical qualities of the Chamomile Plant, he as well as thousands since (besides myself) would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public mind of Cowper was blighted in the bud, through the natural effect of his nervous debility, upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of the Chamomile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of suffering man.

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Chamomile Pills.

Your's with esteem, SHELDON P. GILBERT.

Durham, Green Co., N. Y.

Dr. Wm. Evans' office, Philada. is removed to No. 19 ...

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND REMARKABLE CURE—MRS. MARY DILLON, Williamsburgh, cor. of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of DR. WM. EVANS, 100 Chatham street.

The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, langour, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited for by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefits she has received, to any enquiring mind. MARY DILLON.

Dr. Wm. Evans' office, New York, 100 Chatham street, where he can be consulted at all hours. Dr. William Evans' office, Philada. is removed to No. 19 North 8th street, near Market, where his excellent medicine can always be obtained.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIACISM.—*Interesting case.*—Mr. William Salmon, Green street, above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite, sometimes acid and putrescent eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exercise.

Mr. Salmon had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however, as his afflictions had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to make trial of DR. WM. EVANS' medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package, to which, he says, he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of perfect health. Persons desirous of further information will be satisfied in every particular of his astonishing cure at Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

Dr. Wm. Evans' office, Philada. is removed to No. 19 North 8th st. near Market, where his excellent medicine can always be obtained.

AGENTS FOR DR. EVANS'S PILLS.

Wm. N. Stevens, fancy store, No. 293 N. 3d st. 1 door above Noble, Philada.

Mrs. Parker, book store and library, Beach street, Kensington.

Geo. Pasmore, N. W. corner Shippen and George sts.

Frederick S. Axe, Germantown.

Mr. Peckworth, Wilmington, Del.

Charles B. Bachelor, Manayunk.

Robert Iredell, Norristown.

Hamph Davis, do.

H. Richie, P. M. New Castle, Del.

David Jones, Phœnixville, Chester county, Pa.

Nathan Davis, Camden, N. J.

J. M'Pherson, Trenton, N. J.

W. C. & F. Webb, Georgetown, Ky.

Mr. Maxwell, Lancaster, Pa.

Wm. Matthias, Columbia.

James Gardiner, Robbstown.

Andrew Means, Manayunk.

John Levering, Roxborough.

Joseph Rogers, Trapp, Montgomery county.

George Getz, Reading, general agent for Berks co.

Henry Freas, Germantown.

H. Z. Powell, Chester.

Joseph Scott, Wilmington, 93 Market street.

F. Woolman, Burlington, N. J.

Samuel Swope, Frankford, Pa.

Jesse Kerns, West Chester, Pa. ep 9, '37—eow tf

ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS, IN SETS.

FOR sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia—

1 set of elegant engravings of Annuals, on steel,	$1 00
Elegant quarto engravings of Conchology, Zoophites, &c. embracing nearly all the different species. 32 plates in a set,	1 00
Sets of engravings of Fishes, comprising nearly the whole circle of Animated Nature of that description. 35 plates in the set.	1 00

Each of these plates contain a number of Figures, beautifully engraved. They would be useful to Seminaries of learning, shewing the varieties of the class, as well as interesting to the amateur and man of science.

Sets of fine Wood Engravings of architecture and picturesque scenery, 100 in the set,	1 00
The Classical Drawing Book, containing 29 quarto engravings,	1 00
Fine Portraits 16 in a set, price	1 00

Containing the following—

Washington,	Lafayette,	Bolivar,
Dr. Franklin,	John Hancock,	Jefferson,
J. Adams,	J. Q. Adams,	Calhoun,
Monroe,	John Jay,	W. Penn,
M. Van Buren,	Napoleon,	Rittenhouse,
Dr. Chapman,	Caspar Wistar,	Ali Bey,
Dr. B. Rush,	Rev. J. N. Maffit,	Byron.

ap 2—tf

THE "BETTER CURRENCY."

SMALL NOTES, of $1—75 cts—50 cts—25 cts—10 cts—5 cts. or of other denominations, handsomely printed, with Xylographic ornaments, vignettes, &c. and at the shortest notice, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 36 Carter's Alley. jy 1—tf

Wanted,

A THOROUGH Carriage Smith, of steady, sober habits, and regularly attentive to business, to whom steady employment and high wages will be given, by us at our Carriage Manufactory, in the town of New Brighton, Beaver co. Pa.—No one need apply except he comes well recommended for orderly conduct.

WILLIAM & HARVEY BLANCHARD, New Brighton. mar 25—tf

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811—the S. E. corner of Chesnut and (entrance in) Third street—up stairs.

PROCURES Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Barkeepers, Grooms, Hostlers, Porters, Housekeepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children, and Bought Servants.

A House Keeper wants a situation.

A Wet Nurse wants a situation.

Wanted, a Child to wet nurse.

COAL, of the first quality, FOR SALE. aug 19—3t*

Read This!

Randolph, Tipton Co. (Tenn.) Aug. 5, 1837.

SHOULD this meet the eye of Major I. Israel or Lieut. Stephen H. Burton, late of the Texan Army, the subscriber wishes them to write him at the above named place immediately, as he wishes to correspond with them on matters of importance to each.

aug 26—2t WILLIAM P. MILLER.

NOTICE.

JAMES KELLY, of Jonesboro', Jefferson county, Alabama, deposited in the Post Office, on the sixth day of February, 1837, a letter directed to Lawrence Reese & Co. of New York, enclosing the left hand half of a one hundred dollar United States Bank Note, letter B. No. 1307, dated July 7, 1825, which letter and note has been lost, and application has been made to the Bank for the payment of the right hand half.

au 2 3m GEORGE W. CARPENTER.

Azariah L. Maule,

No. 75 North 3d street, a few doors above Arch st.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced the House and Sign Painting and Glazing, Imitations of Wood, Marble, Bronze, &c. He respectfully solicits his friends and the public for their patronage. All orders in the above line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, on the most moderate terms.—

AZARIAH L. MAULE.

Successor to Francis Hegan, No. 75 North 3d street, Philada. ap 9—7t

Franklin Loan Company.

Office No. 15 North Fifth Street.

THE Franklin Loan Company of Philadelphia, will receive deposites daily (Sundays, Fourth of July, Christmas and 1st of January excepted) between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. at the following rates:—

All persons making regular weekly deposites of sums from 50 cents to $10 per week, shall receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

All persons who shall make special deposites of sums over $500 and not exceeding $5000, to remain at least one year, shall receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

All persons who shall deposite the sums of $1 and upwards not exceeding $1000 to remain at least 3 months, shall receive interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum.

All persons who shall deposite sums of $1 and upwards not exceeding $1000, to remain at least 60 days, shall receive interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Deposites payable on demand will be received, but no interest will be allowed thereon.

Certificates of deposite will be issued wherein the amount, rate of interest and duration of the deposite will be specified.

All certificates of deposite drawn payable to the bearer are paid on demand.

Notes of solvent Banks in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, Corporation Certificates, and Certificates of other Institutions received on deposite.

Drafts on New York collected.

[illegible]

The highest premium given for Specie.

Applications for loans may be made on Wednesday of each week.

Variety's the Spice of Life,
That gives it all its Savours.

TO DANDIES.

"Ye mincing, sparking, smock-face pretty things,
With corsets laced as tight as fiddle strings;
Clustered as a nosegay, and as sweet withal—
About the waist D'sharp, the pure B flat—
Ye comping super-serviceable slaves,
Ye self-esteeming, brainless, heartless knaves,
Ye lizard-looking apes with cat-fish gills—
Ye scoundrels! go and pay your tailors' bills.

LANGUAGE OF THE COLONY OF NEW YORK SECRETLY YEARS AGO.—English was the prevailing language, but the Dutch was so much used in some counties, that it was difficult to obtain a person sufficiently acquainted with the English to serve as jurors.

CURIOUS FACT.—It has been found, that in a watch maker's shop the time-pieces or clocks, connected with the same wall or shelf, have such a sympathetic effect in keeping time, that they stop those which beat in irregular time; and if any are at rest, set agoing those which beat accurately.

ANOTHER.—If we listen, it is asserted, to the trotting of a horse, or the tread of our own feet, we cannot but notice that each alternate step is louder than the other, by which we throw the sounds into the order of dissonance. But if we listen to the amble or canter of a horse, we hear every third step to be louder than the first two; owing to the first and third foot striking the ground together. This regularity throws the sounds into the order of triple time.

Said the Spanish lover to his mistress, "Do you love me?" "Yes." "What do you love me for —because I am handsome?" "Oh, yes." "Because I have pretty mustaches?" "Yes" "Because I am young?" "Yes." "Because I dance and sing well?" "Yes." "Because I play on the guitar well?" "Well, what else do you love me for?" "Oh, I love you for all your good qualities." "But if you don't love me for myself, you can never be mine." If the lady had not chanced to be dead as a drowned frog, she was a goose for her pains.

A species of the white whortleberries is found in Massachusetts, and is recommended for puddings, as such fruit is much in demand that time. It is proposed that these berries be domesticated, and cultivated in gardens. The plan is feasible. Cranberries are profitably cultivated in the south part of Massachusetts.

THE DILEMMA OF PROTAGORAS.—Protagoras maintained that all is illusion, and that there is no such thing as truth. But Aristotle refuted him by the following dilemma. Your proposition is true, or false: if it is false, then your assnowered; if true, then there is something true, and your proposition falls.

GALLANTRY OF A FINANCIER.—A financier of Paris, knowing that a lady whom he loved had a strong desire to eat, every year, the first green peas of the season, one day brought her a dish, for which he had paid a hundred crowns.

"Alas, sir," said she, "I cannot avail myself of your attention; my physician has put me on a meiu diet." "Well, madam," answered he, "there is a remedy for every evil, and he counsel the he gives to the cow from which she had her milk.

AMERICANISMS.—" The last time I was in Rhode Island all the girls sang three, and it generally allowed there's no such singers anywhere; they beat the Eye-talians a long while. they are high, some of them, they go clear on to bearin' sometimes like a lark." "He looked just like a man that finds what he's hungry will sooner than thinkin." "Politics take a great deal of time, and grind away a man's bones; never shout as fast as cleanin;' a knife with brick dust; it takes the steel off." "George Beeler —I dare and his master's gone hell of him—he's a funny fellow—he put a mouse over his factory gate, at Lowell." "No cigars or liquors are melted within these walls;' for, said he, the one will set a flame a-goin' among the cotton, and t'other among the gals." "No mortal soul known in Nova Scotia. I do believe that ere country was made on a Saturday night after all the rest of the universe was finished."—*Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick.*

CHANCE.—"I am old enough," says Stoeber, in a letter to his friend Garrick, "to have seen and observed that we are the playthings of fortune; and that it depends upon something so insignificant and precarious as the tossing up of a half-penny whether a man rises to affluence and honors, or continues to his dying day struggling with the difficulties and cares of life."

HOUSE PAINTING.—A sailor who had just returned from a long voyage, went with a friend to witness some curious performances of a conjurer, who had secretly begun to surprise his spectators when a barrel of gunpowder in the room beneath unexpectedly exploding, blew up the room above, and scattered the conjurer and his apparatus in different parts adjoining the spot. "Zounds!" exclaimed the astonished sailor who suddenly found himself seated on the ground in a neighbor's garden, 'I wonder what trick he means to play next.'

DEFINITIONS.

Colossus of Rhodes—M Adam.
Launched into eternity—Hanged by the neck.
Decimated element—Fresh or salt water.
Merited compliment—Any thing presented by anybody to anybody.
Idiosyncrasy—Self-conceit.
Infanticide—Murder of children.
Lard—Harrangue by an illustrious observer.
Philanthropist—A charitable man.
Pantaloons—Breeches.
Quack doctor.
In consequence of the numerous imitations—Exordium of the first advertisement of a patent medicine.
Native talent—Natural impudence.
A grave subject—A dead body.
Universal accident—Common Impudence.
Unparalleled theatrical splendor—One dozen unwashed supernumeraries, with their heads shaved, tin helmets, and flannel shirts.
The utmost hilarity prevailed—The company drank too much.
A night with a hotel in perspective—The sale of Washington Irving.
"Democracy or numbers—One hundred thousand office-holders.
"To preserve the morals of the people—To place their money beyond their reach.
Current expedient—Turning out the Kitchen Cabinet.
Van Buren's march—*March forth* that.

CROCKETT ON UNION.—I am a real rough-and-ready rifleer of a saw breaker, from thunder and lightning country east. I'm into roses and no salt river seventeen times and I'm not sick'd, I make my breakfast on venison and bear and pork shake, and by way of digesting, wrestle some down with spike and tang occasionally. I take dinner of roast elephants stuff'd with wild cats, onions and all fish bones. I sup on nothing but wood and thunder, the coat of Congress hain't a back, from down east to Tennessee by taking a turn at the General's coat tail. I stick my weight and the General's as mild cats or racoons. I can grin deeper, and split more rails of pleter, and smart mayor Jack Downing from Washington to his uncle Jonathan's Horn Yard, I am just what you may call a real, right, screwer and gaul tearer. I can eat nat, eat, drink, nat work, nat grin, nat snort, and nat whistle, nat eat snacks, nat sleep, nat lie, nay thing in the shape of nats or bread from Maine to Louisianner.

PROFESSOR POISSON.

Persons who travel by the stage coach, when a young Ottoman, fresh from college, was amusing the ladies with a variety of tales, and amongst others, one of a caravan, as he was coming from Saphadan. A Greek in relation, and in a coach to, passed our view, and we observed him in a kind of dog sleep, in a snug corner of the vehicle. Stopping for rum and a cigar, I said to Mahank, young gentleman, said he, you learned on just now with a quantity of lies, I do not like, do not happen to recollect it there. On so replied our tyro, "the quotation is word for word as I have repeated it, and to convince you of it I suspect, sir, that it is some time since you were at college. The professor, he has a son who has his great coat, and taking on a small pocket edition of Sophocles, quietly left the room. I would be kind enough to show him the passage in question in that little book. After supposing the lapse of some time, he replied, I can not find it, I now recollect that the passage is in Euripides. Then, perhaps, sir, said the professor, putting his hand again into his pocket, and handing him a similar edition of that book, you will be so good as to find it for me in that little book. The young Ottoman returned again to his book but with no better success. The tittering of the ladies informed him that he had got into a bubble. At last, Hang me, sir, said he 'now did I am, I recollect now, you, I perfectly remember that the passage is in Aristophon.' The unfortunate pocket, was again applied to, and the professor was in the act of handing him Aristophon, when our astonished youth most vociferated, 'Stop the coach—holloa, coachman, let me out, I say, coachman!' "I say, sir, that there's a fellow here has got the whole Bedlam library in his pocket."

THE PLAGUE IN TURKEY.

Only a day or two since, a poor Greek inhabitant of Therapia, was suddenly attacked with sickness, and as he recognized symptoms of the plague, he immediately proceeded to his cottage; and stopping, ere he reached the threshold, called to his wife, who, astonished at seeing him at so unusual an hour, and struck by the change of his appearance, was about to approach him, when he desired her to stand back; and then calmly telling her he was unwell, although he knew not if from what cause, he desired her to throw him his furred pelisse.—"If it be a mere passing sickness," he added, as he prepared to depart, "it will only cost me a night in the open air; and if it be the plague, you will at least save our few remaining piastres, and the few comforts of the cottage—recommend me to the Virgin and St. Roch." And thus he left his home, and wandered weak and heart sick to the mountains. He felt that the brand was on him, and went to die alone, he knew not how, whether as a wild and frantic maniac, gathering strength from the fever which would turn his blood to fire, and howling like a wild beast, or sinking into the stillness of one kind voice to comfort, or one fond hand to support him, until at length he dropped down in the open the damp earth.

On the morrow the wife hastened to the mountains with food, for she knew that her husband had not taught herself to believe, that the plague had been sent by God, and believed that he would suffer from hunger. She led one of her children by the hand—the favorite child!—and they went long before they found him, for, although the young clever voice of the boy, shouting out his name, was borne far away into the deep recesses of the mountains, there was no answer to the call, the father lay cold and stiff in a gulf of the rock. The anguish of the unfortunate woman may be conceived. In her grief she was prepared towards the body; but the shriek of her child recalled her to a sense of her peril, and the fate of her husband. Instead of flying from the struggle was long and bitter; but at length, she left the body to the wolves and birds, and returned into the village to proclaim her widowhood.

Of a mild and even character in the following anecdotes, which has reference to the same doubtful scourge—A melancholy case was related to me by a lady of Therapia, who had watched, from day to day, the proceedings of one of these little plagues in the Greek colonies, through a telescope. It consisted of a Greek family, in the last stage of the disease, unable to bear the heat, and palsied. The children died first, and the father, who had long drank their young blood more eagerly than the chill stream which moves sluggishly through the veins of an old man, was the last victim. The old couple were left alone. They used to sit side by side for hours, under the fig tree in the village, the birth place of their dead ones, whom they had put into the earth with their own hands; but within a week, the childless mother sickened in her turn, and the grey old man drank deep at the fountain of tears as fast as the true, from beneath which his stricken wife had no longer power to raise her head. He wetted her lips, and he put the bread into her grasp; but all this came at last to nothing, and, with his lean and trembling hands, he scratched her a grave, under the shadows of the tree that she had loved in life; and when he had hidden her from his sight, he lay down across the narrow mound to die in his turn.—*Miss Fortier's City of the Sultan.*

THE PRINTER'S MONKEY.

A printer who served his time in Londonderry, Ireland' tells a very good story of the imitative genius of a negro boy, who was bound to the property of an apprentice boy, who, having won him in a raffling match, brought him home and left him to his stand.

There Mr. Skipjack, who, was an observing character, had a favorite monkey, and to learn the printer's trade; at least so far as it could be learned by merely watching the motions of others. How far he profited by it will presently appear. If he did not, in fact, make very satisfactory progress, it was certainly not for the want of close observation on his part.

He watched the movements of his young master with the most profound attention. He observed that he took off his coat before he began to work, and then put it on again when he left them. But it was the latter which most especially struck him. He saw that it was the signal for the lots of metal about him, into the various departments of the printing office, and the order of their succession. In fact he was a complete master of the whole economy of the establishment in a very short time, and began to meditate with that view about which he knew nothing. The manufacture was commenced. A large tub was placed in the middle of the floor, filled with water. A tin pan was then set upon the floor, and the monkey commenced his operations. Every busy urchin had a finger in it—except a few, who lodged their fingers in their mouths, as other stood inactive spectators of the scene. Flour was thrown into the pan in an abortive quantities by one, while another put in the ingredients, and the dozen; as each one cracked a shell upon the edge of the pan, the contents of the shell were said to beat up the delectable mass, and the whole was poured out into a sieve, and when it was thrown into a pot, under which a brisk fire was kindled, and the whole affair seemed to be going on swimmingly.

"Good!" suddenly exclaimed one, "I'll bet a fip we don't have a fine dish."

To take off the pot, untie the bag, and throw the pudding into a dish, was the work of a few minutes. Again with its treasure on the blazing faggots. It had not been there long when one or another muttered the suspicion that they had forgot the sugar!

"Fact!" said the urchin—"haul off the pot! Francis, bring the sugar-bowl."

In a few minutes the flames were again carrying about the bottom of the smutty kettle, and a dinner of fine pudding was made the three chief cookies chuckle with delight.

Martin, don't you assume that it was done; and the empty bowl was given to Francis, with a open declaration that it was undoubtedly thoroughly done, the pot was taken from the fire, and a large platter brought for the reception of the pudding. How the little eager fellows did gather round the clay like vessels, and grin as Andrew approached to take it up. What a dinner they were to have! Another take of the lot.

"Duration."

"What's the matter?"

"The pot's as dry as if it never had a drop of water in it, and the pudding is burnt all to cinders."

Much the less dinner there was in removing the cloth. But a glance at the revealed mass of burnt flour, cinders, and boiled eggs, soon confirmed each in the opinion that there would be no dinner. They felt disgraced and chagrined, and stood aloof from the pudding. Martin was passing, peeped in at the window, and smiled knowingly. He guessed what was the matter. It was a nefarious trick—said the boys could not have done it—and they were marked on each face, and soon ascertained the cause. Uncle Samuel was a universal favorite, and very uncompromising when decided. He quietly roused the eyes to the monkey, who still sat in the corner the inexorable Nubbins.

"Will you cause these children a pudding, Nash?" Not one their misfortune.

"Say when, and how big," said Nicholas, with an arch simile of mischief in his eye, "and you shall have it."

Plum pudding is a very fine thing, reader, but it is not every one that can cook to make it. This by way of moral.—*Forrick.*

SPANISH HEROISM.

Fatigued and exhausted by forced marches, the French army, under the command of Soult, arrived before the monastery of Eguesra in Spain. The general of the regiment, a Frenchman, sent to demand a free passage, and the necessary refreshments for the men, as well as for the staff commanding the whole division. The prior with some of the monks, came out to meet the French general, and told him that the attendants would provide for the soldiers, but that he himself would prepare a frugal meal for the staff. The prior's offer was accepted. Captain Noel received some commission for the regiment, and went in an hour after with the staff. Judge of the grief that the dinner was served up in the refectory, in the presence of the monks! The general was aware that the French in Spain had reason to complain of the inhospitality with which they was offered by the natives, on and the prior to dine with them; he and two other monks accepted the invitation, and sat down to table, where they found that he fell himself flattered by it. After the dinner, which lasted forty hours, the prior, with grace, carved, rail of every dish first, and with the same ceremony drank of the wine, and ate plentifully with his guests. It was not till towards the end of the repast that Captain Noel returned, and was being about to leave the room, the general's patience no longer than he expected. During that time, the prior and his brethren had taken their refreshment, and only participated in the lively conversation which was carried on by the other guests, at the monastery. The general, in particular, was delighted with the prior, whose kind receptions had surpassed all expectation. Suddenly however the cheerfulness of the party was interrupted by a tremendous noise. A roar from his seat, thanked the company for the honor they had done him, and gave the word for asking if any of them had allusrs to settle in the way of finishing with employers. "For, gentlemen, is the last meal you and I shall take on earth in an hour we shall all be before the judgment seat of God." A cold, trembling horror seized the amazed guests, for the prior and his two monks had removed the wine in which they had poisoned the French officers. All the antidotes of the French physicians were in vain, for in half an hour every man of them had ceased to live.

There are not less than 50,000 persons in Germany who have written a book! The phrenologists say, that of the books published in Germany, the most is fellows' here but the old intellectual, next to them the Scotch.

MY UNCLE'S PLUM PUDDING.

Reader, I believe I must tell you a story about my uncle's plum pudding. This was a dish that Uncle Samuel's numerous family never very fond of. You must know that he had the charge of some dozen youngsters, whom he fored it very difficult to please. He was very attentive to their wants, and furnished them daily with fresh pies, tarts, cards, and other articles in extravagant abundance. But the little fellows after a while grew tired of these, and began to cry about for something new, and something better. The consequence of the introduction of the plum pudding to the table of the dainty complainants was as follows: They began anon, I say, to complain of the unvaried sameness and oldness of their messes. Grumbling and pouting succeeded, which increased, and soon all the tears were carried from the table untasted. This placed Uncle Samuel under a most mortifying and perplexing situation. The youngsters must be gratified—that was necessary to the peace and quiet of the family. How should it be done? Uncle Samuel loved his nephews and godsons right fatherly, and would exceedingly willingly have done he would lay down his case, across his legs, turn his toes up, and die rather than see a sorrow, or thinking upon the difficulties attending his situation as a guardian and provider to such a large batch of children, manifested the interest he felt in their happiness and comfort. He was sitting in his study, one day, in a very pensive mood, when his reverie was disturbed by a little fellow, who had been bouncing in his room unperceived, in a yell of delight!

"Uncle, uncle! come down! do! here's a man that's got the *nicest pudding*—O its so good! you'll buy it, won't you, uncle?"

"Pudding!" thought Uncle Samuel; and picking up his cane, he followed the intruder down stairs.

"Dear uncle, do have some made!" was heard on the stairs. In fact every one was crying for plum pudding, steaming temptingly on a large platter. He had given them all a treat. The old couple were left alone. They used to sit side by side for hours, under the fig tree in the village, the birth place of their dead ones, whom they had put into the earth with their own hands; but within a week, the childless mother sickened in her turn, and the grey old man drank deep at the fountain of tears as fast as the true, from beneath which his stricken wife had no longer power to raise her head. He wetted her lips, and he put the bread into her grasp; but all this came at last to nothing, and, with his lean and trembling hands, he scratched her a grave, under the shadows of the tree that she had loved in life; and when he had hidden her from his sight, he lay down across the narrow mound to die in his turn.—*Miss Fortier's City of the Sultan.*

THE TABLE.

Veal.

The fore-quarter of a calf comprises the neck, breast, and shoulder: the hind-quarter consists of the loin, fillet, and knuckle. Separate dishes are made of the head, heart, liver, and sweetbread. The flesh of good veal is firm and dry, the fat pure and white. The loin is the most delicate red, and the fat quite white. In buying the head see that the eyes look full, plump, and lively. In dressing veal be sure that calf has been killed too long. In buying calves' feet for jelly or soup, endeavour to get those that have been singed only, and not skinned; as a great deal of nutritious substance is contained in the skin. Veal should always be thoroughly cooked, and never brought to table rare or under-done. Boiled veal, with its own gravy, is nourishing in the meat or gravy is disgusting.

Veal suet may be used as a substitute for that of beef; also veal-dripping.

To House a Leg of Pork.

Take a knife and score the skin across in narrow stripes (you may cross it again so as to form diamonds); and rub in some powdered sage, with a little salt and pepper mixed with it; a stuffing of minced onion and sage, breadcrumbs, pepper, salt, and plenty of sage. Fasten it down with a buttered string, or with skewers. You may make slight incisions in the meat of the large end of the leg, and stuff them also; pressing in the filling very hard. Rub a little sweet oil all over the skin with a brush or a goose-feather, to make it crisp and of a handsome brown. Do not baste it, but do not neglect it when we saw the tree a week ago, not a single living leaf was on it—its insolence foe had been at it with his infernal breath.

Select Boarding School for Girls,

Darnestown, Pa.

MARY B. THOMAS & SISTERS,

WILL receive pupils at their residence in Darnestown, in the Great Valley of Chester County, Pa., on the first day of April next. The location is one of the most healthful and delightful in the Eastern States, being surrounded by a wood and hill scenery, unsurpassed for beauty. The course of instruction will include Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Natural Theology, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry.

For further particulars a circular will also be handed. The terms for tuition in all the above branches, with board, washing, lodging, fuel, and the use of books, will be $150 per session.

The session will commence on the 14th of 4th month, August. The number of pupils will be limited to 30.

Darnestown is situated on the Great Valley road, about 30 miles from Philadelphia, and 6 miles from Oxford, where the most convenient stage leaves for Darnestown, at 4 o'clock P. M. daily. Any one desiring to go to Darnestown, can take the cars from Philadelphia three hours a day to those Oxford.

REFERENCES.

Richard Peet, Philadelphia.
James Mason, do
C. C. Peters, do
Wm. Young, do
Hon. Wm. Wilmington, Del.
Samuel Hilles, do
Downingtown, Chester County, Pa.

mr 18—6t

SEEDS.

GOODEN for Garden Seed, the growth of 1837, will be found to be of the best quality, and warranted to grow. Those wishing a supply for the present season, will please call and examine for themselves, as I am determined to sell them low for cash, or to punctual dealers.

GRASS SEED.—On hand, as usual, Clover, Timothy, Red Top, Orchard Grass, and Lucerne, which will be sold low.

ap 22—3t* JOSIAH M. COATES.

FOR SALE,

A NEAT, two story BRICK DWELLING, Fulton, Chester Co., with Stable and other Necessary Houses, and two Lots of Ground, pleasantly situated on the road leading from Lancaster to Nottingham, about 3 miles from the latter place. The property will be given, or a lot of land in exchange for a smaller one, and the balance of the purchase money be accommodated on the terms of payment and interest.

Also, a Farm containing 100 Acres, with a Dwelling House, Barn, and other Buildings, situated in Fulton township, Lancaster county, about 3 miles from Nottingham, Chester county, and 4 miles from Oxford, Chester county. The property will be sold on accommodating terms.

Application may be made to the subscriber, residing on the premises.

ap 15—3t* JOHN MARSHALL.

Jacob Seaneff,

Brass Steel and Cane Reed Manufacturer

TUNER and Repairer of Piano Fortes, Seraphines, Accordeons, &c. Rooms at the corner of Arch and Fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he will attend to orders for the above instruments, and for the sale of Piano Fortes, for city or country work, conducted on reasonable terms.

Also, Brass and Steel Reeds, made to order at the shortest notice, and warranted to be of the best quality. Cane Reeds, made of the best Cane, and warranted to be of the best quality.

Also, Piano Fortes, Seraphines, Accordeons, and Reeds for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

Orders from Piano Forte Makers and Dealers, for any country work, conducted on reasonable terms